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BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT, JULY 9, 1755

From oil painting by Edward Willard Deming, given to the Society (1903) by President Robert Laird McCormick. The Green Bay fur-trader, Charles Tarrabola, appears in the left center, directing the attack of his Wisconsin and Michigan Indians who carried the day.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
AT ITS 125475
FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

Held October 15, 1903



MADISON
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1904

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
OFFICERS, 1903-1904	5
COMMITTEES	6
LIBRARY SERVICE	7
PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING	9
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, OCT. 15, 1903	13

Appendix

A. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Summary	16
Death of Edwin Eustace Bryant	17
Financial condition:	
The new fiscal year	19
State appropriations	20
Binding fund	21
Antiquarian fund	22
Draper fund	22
Mary M. Adams art fund	23
Library accessions:	
Statistical	23
Important accessions	24
Library:	
Resignation of Miss Baker	26
Legislative reference library	26
Crowded conditions	27
Catalogue division	27
Extension of Saturday hours	28
Binding	28
Publications:	
Reprint of the early <i>Collections</i>	29
Proceedings	31

Contents

A. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—continued	<i>Page</i>
Office work:	
Professional conventions	31
Other Wisconsin libraries	32
Representation at St. Louis	33
Museum:	
A Factor in Popular Education	34
Collection of Pueblo pottery	35
Painting of Braddock's defeat	36
Removal of Old Abe	36
Legislation	36
B. REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE	38
C. REPORT OF TREASURER (with report of Auditing Committee)	40
D. FISCAL REPORT OF SECRETARY	44
E. GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS	49
F. MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS	70
G. PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS CURRENTLY RECEIVED	76
H. WISCONSIN NECROLOGY, TEN MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1903	93
I. HISTORICAL PAPERS—	
Co-operative Communities in Wisconsin, by Montgomery	
E. McIntosh	99
Early Wisconsin Imprints, by Henry E. Legler	118

Illustrations

	<i>Page</i>
Braddock's Defeat. From oil painting by Edwin Willard Dem- ing	Frontispiece
McCormick Collection of Pueblo Pottery	34
Title-page of first booklet printed in Wisconsin Territory	118
Title-page of first novel printed in Wisconsin	120
Page of first newspaper published in Wisconsin (1833)	122
First printing office in Wisconsin (1833)	123
Old printing press, used in Wisconsin Territory	124
Page of first newspaper published at Madison (1838)	126
Title-page of first volume of verse issued in Wisconsin	128

Officers of the Society, 1903-04

President

HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK . . . HAYWARD

Vice Presidents

HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY . . . MADISON
HON. LUCIUS C. COLMAN . . . LA CROSSE
HON. EMIL BAENSCH . . . MANITOWOC
HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND . . . JANESVILLE
HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS . . . MADISON
WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D. . . MILWAUKEE

Secretary and Superintendent

REUBEN G. THWAITES . . . MADISON

Treasurer

LUCIEN S. HANKS . . . MADISON

Librarian and Asst. Superintendent

ISAAC S. BRADLEY . . . MADISON

Curators, Ex-Officio

HON. ROBERT M. LaFOLLETTE . . . GOVERNOR
HON. WALTER L. HOUSER . . . SECRETARY OF STATE
HON. JOHN J. KEMPF . . . STATE TREASURER

Curators, Elective

Term expires at annual meeting in 1904

HON. ROBERT M. BASHFORD WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS, A. B.
HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY HON. ROBERT G. SIEBECKER
JAIUS H. CARPENTER, LL. D. HON. BREESE J. STEVENS*
HON. LUCIUS C. COLMAN HERBERT B. TANNER, M. D.
HON. HENRY E. LEGLER FREDERICK J. TURNER, PH. D.
DANA C. MUNRO, A. M. CHARLES R. VAN HISE, LL. D.

* Died October 28, 1903.

6 Officers of the Society, 1903-04

Term expires at annual meeting in 1905

RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D.	HON. BURR W. JONES
HON. EMIL BAENSCH	HON. JOHN LUCHSINGER
CHARLES N. BROWN, LL. B.	MOST REV. S. G. MESSMER
HON. GEO. B. BURROWS	J. HOWARD PALMER, Esq.
FREDERIC K. CONOVER, LL. B.	JOHN B. PARKINSON, A. M.
HON. ALFRED A. JACKSON	HON. N. B. VAN SLYKE

Term expires at annual meeting in 1906

WILLIAM K. COFFIN, Esq.	ARTHUR L. SANBORN, LL. B.
HON. LUCIEN S. HANKS	HON. HALLE STEENSLAND
HON. JOHN JOHNSTON	HON. E. RAY STEVENS
REV. PATRICK B. KNOX	HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND
HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK	HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS
HON. GEORGE RAYMER	WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D.

Executive Committee

The thirty-six curators, the secretary, the librarian, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee.

Standing committees (of executive committee)

Library—Turner (chairman), Raymer, Munro, Legler, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Art Gallery and Museum—Brown (chairman), Knox, Hanks, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Printing and Publication—Conover (chairman), Turner, Wight, Munro, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Finance—Van Slyke (chairman), Morris, Burrows, Palmer, and Steensland.

Advisory Committee (ex-officio)—Turner, Brown, Conover, and Van Slyke.

Special committees (of the society)

Auditing—C. N. Brown (chairman), A. B. Morris, and E. B. Steensland.
Biennial Address, 1905—Thwaites (chairman), Van Hise, Turner, Munro, and Parkinson.

Field Meetings—Turner (chairman), Wight, Jackson, Legler, and Thwaites.

Relations with State University—Thwaites (chairman), Hanks, Burrows, Morris, and Raymer.

Library Service

Secretary and Superintendent

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

Librarian and Assistant Superintendent

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY

Assistant Librarian

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY
(Chief Cataloguer)

Library Assistants

[In order of seniority of service]

EMMA ALETHEA HAWLEY	— <i>Public Documents Division</i>
ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS	— <i>Superintendent's Secretary</i>
MARY STUART FOSTER	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
IVA ALICE WELSH	— <i>Accession Division</i>
CLARENCE SCOTT HEAN	— <i>Newspaper Division</i>
EVE PARKINSON	— <i>Shelf Division</i>
LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG	— <i>Editorial Assistant</i>
ANNA JACOBSEN	— <i>Catalogue Division</i>
LEORA ESTHER MABBETT	— <i>Periodical Division</i>
EDNA COUPER ADAMS	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
DAISY GIRDHAM BEECROFT	— <i>Superintendent's Clerk</i>
ELIZABETH GOFFE TICKNOR	— <i>Maps and MSS. Division</i>
ELIZABETH BENNETT MILLS	— <i>Periodical Division</i>

Student Assistants

[In alphabetical order]

ARTHUR J. CLARK	— <i>Catalogue Division</i>
KATHERINE CRAMER	— <i>Catalogue Division</i>
WILLIAM E. GROVE	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
FRANCES S. O. JAMES	— <i>Catalogue Division</i>
CHASE W. KELLEY	— <i>Periodical Division.</i>

Library Service

Care Takers

EVERETT WESTBURY	— <i>Engineer and Head Janitor</i>
MAGNUS NELSON	— <i>Assistant Engineer and Janitor</i>
CRYLON CHILDS LINCOLN	— <i>Museum Attendant and Janitor</i>
BENNIE BUTTS	— <i>Messenger and Office Janitor</i>
EMMA LEDWITH	— <i>Housekeeper</i>
TILLIE GUNKEL, ALMA KEULING, MINNA LUEDTKE, CAROLINE SATHER, EDNA TEUDE	— <i>Housemaids</i>
CHARLES KEHOE	— <i>Night Engineer (Winter)</i>
DONLEY DAVENPORT	— <i>Elevator Attendant</i>

LIBRARY OPEN— Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and University vacations: 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Saturdays: 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Holidays and University vacations: as per special announcements.

MUSEUM OPEN— Daily, except Sundays and holidays: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Holidays: as per special announcements.

Fifty-First Annual Meeting¹

The fifty-first annual meeting of The State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in the lecture room of the State Historical Library Building, at Madison, upon Thursday evening, October 15, 1903.

President's Address

President McCormick, upon taking the chair, spoke as follows:

Members of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin: It is with sincere pleasure that I meet with you upon this the fifty-first annual meeting of our society. Throughout the ten months which have elapsed since our last meeting—for this is our first conference under the new constitutional amendment changing the date from December to October—we have made our usual progress. In looking over the advance sheets of the report of our superintendent, which will soon be presented to you, I find that while nothing of a sensational character has happened within these walls during the ten months, the prosperity of the institution has been maintained at its customary high level.

The library, which is our greatest pride, has had very nearly as large a growth within these ten months as during any full-year period in its history. Had the reporting period been the usual twelve months, we should have been able to report by far the largest number of accessions thus far recorded in any one year. The library at the present date has reached the quarter-million mark, and is making rapid strides.

Not only is our great collection rapidly becoming greater as to numbers, but its relative status among the great libraries of America is now steadily improving. Our close association with the university library, under the same roof, enables both to differentiate as to purchases, thus preventing duplication and enabling both to concentrate their funds on definite lines of acquisition. No longer compelled to maintain an all-

¹The report of proceedings here published, is condensed from the official MS. records of the society.—Sec.

10 Wisconsin Historical Society

around scholars' library, this plan of differentiation has already led to marked improvement in our collections of Americana, British history, general geography and travel, biography, and kindred branches.

I find that with the growth of the library comes, each year, a marked advance in the number of its users. Not only does the building itself often contain several hundreds of readers, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.; but throughout the state and the entire West large numbers of persons are materially assisted by correspondence; and whenever practicable, loans of books are freely made to the other libraries of the commonwealth, for the use of local investigators. A large share of the routine business of the superintendent's office consists of help to correspondents, many of whom live in far-distant states. It has been a gratification to me to note the widely-dispersed calls for information obtainable from our Draper manuscript collection, which is a veritable storehouse of facts concerning the trans-Alleghany country during its earlier period of settlement in the eighteenth century.

My official connection with the institution has caused me within the past year more carefully than hitherto to examine into its workings, especially in comparison with other institutions of like character. I have in the course of my investigations, become satisfied that no library west of the Atlantic seaboard is to so large an extent a centre of the book-making profession. Our state university contains an unusually large number of men who are engaged in the writing of books; and many others gather here, whose names appear frequently in publishers' announcements. The library is, naturally, the centre of this work, which is carried on in so many fields of research. I have been much struck with the important part which this library plays in the book-lists of the day.

The growing popularity of the museum is also a matter for general congratulation. In examining the records of attendance, I was much impressed with the fact that visitors come to these halls from a wide belt of country. Within the past ten months, probably 60,000 people visited the museum, and all appeared to be greatly interested in our various collections. It is unfortunate that we have not more and larger special funds for the development of this important branch of our work; nevertheless, I think that the most cursory examination of the rooms will discover many new and valuable accessions within the year.

Already the library building is becoming crowded. This is a natural and proper result of our continuous and cumulative prosperity. We certainly need the north wing just as soon as the legislature can be induced to grant the appropriation therefor. There were many good reasons why it was not considered advisable to apply for it last winter; but at the next session we should allow nothing to stand in the way.

Fifty-first Annual Meeting 11

The extension is already a crying necessity, and the legislators of 1905 will surely feel convinced that the building should no longer be delayed.

I beg again most heartily to congratulate the society on its excellent work, so modestly yet so efficiently and strenuously conducted. Wherever I travel throughout the United States I meet with enthusiastic comments among historians and librarians upon the record and the progress of the Wisconsin Historical Society, whose work is intimately known among them all. I hope that it may always remain a shining light among the learned bodies of the world. It is a proud distinction, indeed, to preside over the annual deliberations of this governing body and to listen to the reports of those gentlemen who serve as the stewards of this splendid public trust.

Executive Committee's Report

The secretary, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix A.]

Financial Reports

Chairman N. B. Van Slyke, of the committee of finance, presented the report of that committee, approving the report of Treasurer Hanks for the year ending June 30, 1903; and read the report of the auditing committee (Chairman C. N. Brown) upon the treasurer's accounts. These reports were adopted, and the committee was discharged. [See Appendixes B and C.]

The secretary presented his fiscal report for the year ending June 30, 1903, the same having been audited by the secretary of state and warrants paid by the state treasurer. [See Appendix D.]

Curators Elected

Messrs. George B. Burrows, F. J. Turner, H. E. Legler, J. B. Parkinson, and J. M. Winterbotham were appointed a committee on the nomination of curators—one to fill a vacancy, and twelve to serve for the ensuing term of three years—and reported in favor of the following, who were unanimously elected:

12 Wisconsin Historical Society

For term expiring at annual meeting in 1904

Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, of Madison, to succeed Gen. Edwin E. Bryant, deceased.

For term expiring at annual meeting in 1906

William K. Coffin, of Eau Claire; Hon. Robert Laird McCormick, of Hayward; Hon. James Sutherland, of Janesville; Dr. John Johnston, and Dr. William W. Wight, of Milwaukee; Hon. Lucien S. Hanks, Rev. Patrick B. Knox, Hon. George Raymer, Arthur L. Sanborn, Hon. Halle Steensland, Hon. E. Ray Stevens, and Hon. William F. Vilas, of Madison.

Historical Papers

The following historical papers were presented to the society, and ordered published in the *Proceedings*:

Co-operative Communities in Wisconsin, by Montgomery Eduard McIntosh.

Early Wisconsin Imprints: a Preliminary Essay, by Henry Eduard Legler.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

Executive Committee Meeting

The annual meeting of the executive committee was held at the close of the society meeting, October 15, 1903.

President McCormick took the chair.

Election of New Members

The following new members were unanimously elected:

Life

Madison—Selwyn A. Brant.

Milwaukee—Henry C. Campbell, Grant Fitch, Robert N. McMynn.

Mukwonago—Laurel E. Youmans.

Annual

Beloit—J. C. Rood.

Janesville—David Atwood, Francis C. Grant.

Madison—Sister M. Alicia, Charles McCarthy, U. B. Phillips.

Milwaukee—William H. Beach, George C. Copeland, Nelson P. Hulst,
L. H. Morehouse, Carl E. Pray, C. B. Bergin Wright.

Platteville—J. A. Wilgus.

Sinsinawa—Sister M. Alexius.

Stevens Point—Albert H. Sanford.

Waukesha—Theron Wilbur Haight.

Eugene, Oregon—Joseph Schafer.

Amendments to By-Laws

The following amendments to the by-laws were adopted:

Amend section 16 by inserting in the fourth line, after the words "bond and mortgage," the words "or the assignment thereof;" also, by

14 Wisconsin Historical Society

striking out from the seventh and eighth lines, the words "which application shall be approved by a majority vote of the finance committee."

Mary M. Adams Art Fund

In accordance with the suggestion made by the finance committee, said committee was authorized to confer with the regents of the state university in regard to the settlement of the outstanding claim against the estate of the late Mrs. Mary M. Adams; said committee being authorized, if deeming such a course desirable, to pay the society's proportion of said claim, as one of the beneficiaries of the will, to an amount not to exceed \$250, the same to be taken from the Mary M. Adams art fund.

Publication by Sons of American Revolution

Vice-President Wight made the following announcement:

The Sons of the American Revolution, Wisconsin Society, offers to publish for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin such MSS. belonging to the latter society as would be appropriate for the former society to assist in circulating; it being understood that the Historical Society should edit the publication and that the expense to the Sons of the American Revolution should not exceed \$500.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Legler, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary be requested to convey to the Wisconsin Society, Sons of American Revolution, the Wisconsin Historical Society's grateful appreciation of the generous offer made through Mr. William Ward Wight, to supply the funds for the publication of a book under the direction of this Society.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

Appendix

- A. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
- B. REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE
- C. REPORT OF TREASURER
- D. FISCAL REPORT OF SECRETARY
- E. GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS
- F. MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS
- G. PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS CURRENTLY RECEIVED
- H. WISCONSIN NECROLOGY, TEN MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30,
1903
- I. HISTORICAL PAPERS—
 - Co-operative Communities in Wisconsin, by Montgomery
Eduard McIntosh
 - Early Wisconsin Imprints: a Preliminary Essay, by
Henry Eduard Legler.

Executive Committee's Report

(Submitted to the society at the fifty-first annual meeting,
October 15, 1903.)

Summary

Owing to the change in the constitution and by-laws, made at the annual meeting in December last, the present meeting is held two months earlier than usual; the period upon which to report progress is thus reduced this year to ten months, instead of twelve. The fiscal reports are for the full year ending June 30; but the general reports upon the activities of the society are for the ten months ending September 30.

This period has been free from developments of a sensational character. Our institution has, however, made the customary growth and was never in a more healthful condition than now. The library accessions during the ten months have been equal in number to those of the preceding full year; and accessions during the first half of October, not included in the report, bring up the present library strength to within a few hundreds of a quarter of a million titles.

Increased hours of service, extensive additions to our shelving capacity, a crowded condition in our stacks, and the recognition of the necessity of speedy relief in the construction of the projected north wing, are the most striking features of the past year's history from the library point of view. The museum has received some important gifts, and the crowd of visitors has been larger than ever before.

The conclusion of the legislature of 1903 to order a reprint of the first ten volumes of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*,

Executive Committee's Report 17

now scarce but in much demand, was in response to the request of the public libraries and teachers of the state. Vols. i and ii will be issued during the coming winter. A much-needed index to the *Proceedings*, up to and including the year 1900, will also soon issue from the press; and vol. xvii of the *Collections* will doubtless appear next spring.

Death of Edwin Eustace Bryant

Since our last annual meeting the body of curators has been depleted by the loss from death of Gen. Edwin Eustace Bryant. Born in Milton, Chittenden county, Vermont, January 10, 1835, the son of a clergyman, he was educated at the New Hampshire Institute, and for a time taught school in his native state. When twenty-two years of age (1857) he removed to Janesville, Wisconsin, being admitted to the Rock county bar in the autumn of that year. Later, he settled in Monroe, where he practiced both law and journalism—in the latter business, being associated with James Bintliff of the *Monroe Sentinel*. Upon the outbreak of the War of Secession, Mr. Bryant declined a proffered commission and enlisted as a private in C company, 3rd Wisconsin infantry, one of the most famous of the Wisconsin regiments. The future historian of the regiment was promoted to be sergeant-major before leaving for the front. Soon he became a lieutenant, and in 1862 was regimental adjutant under Col. Thomas H. Ruger. After serving in all the important battles from 1861 to 1863, including Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, he was in July, 1864, appointed by the secretary of war as commissioner of enrollment for the Third district of Wisconsin. But in February, 1865, he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the 50th Wisconsin, and for a year served as such in Missouri, much of this time being judge advocate at department headquarters.

Colonel Bryant returned to Monroe in 1866, and there practiced law until 1868, when Gen. Lucius Fairchild brought him to Madison as his private secretary, also to serve as adjutant general of the state; and in Madison he thereafter resided until his death. Upon the conclusion of Fairchild's administration,

18 Wisconsin Historical Society

General Bryant entered into a law partnership with Col. William F. Vilas, with whom he remained until 1883. During this period, he held several public positions of importance; in 1872, in conjunction with Mr. Vilas, both of them appointed to the task by the justices of the state supreme court, he revised and annotated eighteen volumes of the Wisconsin reports, and he personally reported vol. 37; from 1876-1882, he again served as adjutant general; and in 1878 he was a member of the assembly, being chairman of the joint committee on the revision of the statutes. From 1884 to 1888, General Bryant lived in Washington, D. C., where he held the position of assistant attorney general for the postoffice department. In 1889 he received the appointment of dean of the College of Law in the University of Wisconsin, a position held until his voluntary resignation in June, 1903, a few weeks before his death. From 1893 until his death, he was a member of the State Fishery Commission, and long served as its president; he was, by virtue of this connection, a member of the Board of Commissioners of the State Geological and Natural History Survey, of which he was also president.

In addition to the performance of these manifold obligations to his profession and the public, General Bryant was not only a public speaker of much power and rare wit, but published many books and articles. We have alluded to his work on the supreme court reports and the Wisconsin statutes. In 1869, in connection with John C. Spooner, he published an edition of town laws, with forms and instructions. While in the postoffice department he prepared several manuals for the guidance of inspectors and other employees, wrote opinions for postal magazines, and edited the *Postal Guide*. Among his numerous law books are *The Wisconsin Justice* (1884), *Code Pleading* (1894), *Code Practice in Wisconsin* (1894), and *Annotated Constitution of the United States*, and *Summary of the Law of Taxation in Wisconsin* (1897); his *History of the Third Wisconsin Regiment* (1891) was an eloquent tribute to the services of his war comrades; while numerous pamphlets and important newspaper and magazine articles flowed from his fertile and

Executive Committee's Report 19

busy pen—among the latter contributions being a history of the state supreme court, in the *Green Bag* (1897).

General Bryant had, late in August of the present year, been at Woods Holl, Massachusetts, in attendance on the annual meeting of the American Fisheries Society. Upon his return he visited at his ancestral home in Vermont. There suddenly becoming ill, he sent for his son, Dr. William V. Bryant, of Madison. Upon the arrival of the latter, it was decided to at once take the patient home. On the morning of August 11, the general unexpectedly died in a sleeping car upon the Grand Trunk Railway, while nearing Toronto from Montreal. Besides his widow (née Louisa S. Boynton, of Monroe, Wisconsin), to whom he was married in 1859, he left four children—three married daughters, and his son.

General Bryant will long be remembered for his distinguished public services, both civil and military, his numerous and able contributions to the literature of his profession, and his high attainments as a public speaker. Among his neighbors and friends—and all who knew him were in the latter category—the high value of his public career was fully recognized; but they loved best to think of him in his private capacity—that of a generous, warm-hearted, sympathetic man, catholic in the diversity of his interests, a wit whose shafts were levelled at no man's susceptibilities, a genial host, a lovable companion whether in town or wilderness, and one whose soul was attuned to the charms of forest and stream. There are among us so few men of this kindly type, that the departure of one of them is a public calamity.

Financial Condition

New Fiscal Year

At the last annual meeting of the society (in December, 1902), the constitution and by-laws were amended so as to make the society's fiscal year accord with that of the state and of the state university—closing June 30th; and to provide for the annual meeting of the society upon the third Thursday in October, *which is the earliest date thereafter upon which it is practicable*

Services	\$8,030 58
Supplies and equipment	156 41
Books	2,032 51
Freight and drayage	172 42
Travel	281 20
Miscellaneous	1 87
	<u>\$10,674 99</u>

Executive Committee's Report 21

Administration of the Building

Services	\$3,496 31	
Supplies	336 87	
Light and power ¹	393 80	
Telephones	84 20	
Equipment	1,204 71	
Repairs	237 52	
		<hr/>
		\$5,753 41
		<hr/>
		\$16,428 40
Unexpended balance in state treasury, July 1, 1903 . .	8,855 03	
		<hr/>
		\$25,283 43

CHAPTER 155, LAWS OF 1901

Receipts

Unexpended balance, July 1, 1902	\$4,492 27
State appropriation for calendar year, 1903	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,492 27

Disbursements

Books and periodicals	\$4,484 82
Maps and MSS.	32 27
Pictures	137 35
	<hr/>
	\$4,654 44
Unexpended balance in state treasury, July 1, 1903 . .	4,837 83
	<hr/>
	\$9,492 27

The fiscal report of the secretary and superintendent gives the details of the foregoing expenditures, which have in due course been audited and allowed by the secretary of state.

The Binding Fund

consisting upon the first of last July of \$27,802.60 in cash and securities, is the product of special gifts, one-half of the mem-

¹After November, 1902, the state university supplied electric light and power, under its contract with the Madison Gas and Electric Co.

22 Wisconsin Historical Society

bership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and the interest on loans. Owing to expenses for improvements upon the society's property in St. Paul, carried by this fund, there was no increase within the year.

The Antiquarian Fund

is the product of interest on loans, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and special gifts. The treasurer's report for July first shows that it then consisted of \$5,574.20, a net gain during the year of \$700.64. The income of this fund, when it assumes larger proportions, is to be expended in "prosecuting historical investigations, and procuring desirable objects of historic or ethnological interest" for the museum.

The Draper Fund

now amounts to \$8,525.32, an increase during the year of \$2,476.59, chiefly obtained from the sales of duplicates from Dr. Draper's private library, which was willed to the society. It is probable that this source may yet yield \$1,500 more, thus making the fund about \$10,000. Upon reaching that figure, its income should thenceforth be available for the purposes set forth in the by-laws establishing the same—"indexing the Draper collection of manuscripts, and purchasing or otherwise securing for the society's library additional manuscripts and printed material touching upon the history of the settlement of the Middle West." The cost of calendaring the Draper manuscripts has so far been charged to the state appropriation; no part of the income of the Draper fund having thus far been expended.

The Mary M. Adams Art Fund

now amounts to \$4,297.36, an increase within the year of \$182.56. The interest accruing from the fund is to be expended by the society for the purchase of art books for the library or objects of art for the museum, as may from time to time be

Executive Committee's Report 23

thought desirable. No portion of the income has been expended within the year; the few museum purchases of this character having been carried by the state appropriation.

Library Accessions

Statistical

Following is a summary of library accessions during the ten months ending September 30, 1903:

Books purchased (including exchanges)	3,620
Books by gift	2,448
Total books	6,068
Pamphlets by gift	3,758
Pamphlets on exchange and by purchase	626
Pamphlets made from newspaper clippings	132
Total pamphlets	4,516
Total accessions of titles	10,584

Present (estimated) strength of the library:

Books	126,567
Pamphlets	121,473
Total	248,040

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

Cyclopædias	22
Newspapers and periodicals	946
Philosophy and religion	149
Biography and genealogy	265
History—general	75
History—foreign	449
History—American	216
History—local (U. S.)	276
Geography and travel	318
Political and social science	188
Legislation	2,632
Natural science	77
Useful arts	47
British Patent Office Reports	141
Fine arts	31
Language and literature	71
Bibliography	165
Total	6,068

24 Wisconsin Historical Society

The following are comparative statistics of gifts and purchases:

	1902	1903 ¹
Total accessions of titles	10,510	10,584
Percentage of gifts, in accessions	73	60
Percentage of purchases (including exchanges), in accessions	27	40
Total gifts (including duplicates, which are not accessioned)	10,764	9,752
Books given	4,449	3,632
Pamphlets given	6,315	6,120
Percentage of gifts that were duplicates	28	33
Percentage of gifts that were accessions	72	67

Despite the fact that our reporting period covers but ten months, our accessions for 1903 have surpassed those of the previous twelve months. Following are the accessions for the past ten years: 1894, 7,273 titles; 1895, 6,975; 1896, 9,002; 1897, 8,663; 1898, 6,960; 1899, 7,727; 1900, 8,983; 1901, 11,340; 1902, 10,510; 1903, 10,584. An examination of the foregoing table will show that our percentage of purchases has advanced from 27 to 40. The efforts of the American Library Association to secure from the American Publishers' Association a larger discount than the ten per cent stipulated in the 1901 agreement of the latter, have thus far proved futile. It has happened, however, that a large share of our purchases, this year, have been in the classes of books not touched by the publishers' net-rate agreement.

Important Accessions

Following are a few of the most important books received during the year:

Acts of the parliaments of Scotland. London, 1814-24. 10v.

Astley, Thomas. New collection of voyages and travels. London, 1745-47. 4v.

Book prices current. London, 1887-1902. 17v.

Castelnau, Francis de. Expedition dans . . . l'Amerique du Sud. Paris, 1850-57. 12v.

¹The statistics for 1903 cover only ten months, owing to the change in time of holding the annual meeting.

Executive Committee's Report 25

- Codex Vaticanus**, No. 3773. Berlin, 1902-03. 2v.
Coleccion de documentos ineditos . . . America y Oceania. Madrid, 1864-84. 42v.
Deutschen Shakespeare gesellschaft, jahrbuch. Berlin, 1865-1902. 38v.
Dugdale, William. *Monasticon Anglicanum*. London, 1849. 8v.
Encyclopædia Britannica, new volumes. London, 1902. 11v.
Evans, Clement A. (ed.). *Confederate military history*. Atlanta, 1899. 13v.
Great Britain—house of commons journals, 1761-1901, 138v.; *parliamentary register*, 1781-1804, 66v.; *reports, accounts, and miscellaneous papers*, 1894-1902, 496v.; *house of lords journals*, 1894-1901, 11v.
Great Britain—Navy Record Society Publications. London, 1894-1900. 19v.
Huguenot Society of London, publications. London, 1888-1901. 15v.
Indiana Territory—acts, 1813; *laws*, 1817-25, 5v.; *convention journal*, 1816; *convention journal*, 1850.
Le Keux, John. *Memorials of Oxford and Cambridge*. London, 1837-47. 5v.
Leland, John. *Antiquarii Collectanea*. London, 1770. 6v.
Leland, John. *Itinerary*. Oxford, 1769-70. 3v.
London Topographical Society, publications. 1901-02.
Nijhoff, I. A. *Bijdragen voor vaderlandsche geschiendenis*. Arnheim, 1836-1902. 32v.
Ohio—acts, 1803-31. 10v.
Phillips, Richard. *General collection of voyages and travels*. London, 1810. 28v.
South Carolina—statutes at large, 1837-41. 9v.
Surtees Society, publications. London, 1835-1902. 101v.
Sussex archæological collections. London, 1848-90. 39v.
Utrecht—historisch genootschap, bijdragen en mededeelingen, 1878-1901, 22v.; *kronijk*, 1847-76, 30v.; *werken*, 1864-98, 72v.

Following are a few of the most important periodicals and newspaper files added during the year:

- American Gazette** (London), 1770.
Baltimore Sun, 1862-63.
Baltimore Whig, 1809-10. 2v.
Columbian Star (Washington, D. C.), 1822-23. 2v.
Gentlemen's Magazine (London), 1889-1901. 42v.
L'Opinion Publique (Montreal), 1870-83. 14v.
Oneida (N. Y.) Circular, 1851-76. 25v.

26 Wisconsin Historical Society

Publishers' Circular (London); 1837-96. 64v.
Sacramento (Calif.) Daily Union, 1854-70. 30v.
San Francisco Evening Bulletin, 1855-91. 74v.
Washington Weekly Chronicle, 1828-30.

The Library

Resignation of Miss Baker

The retirement from our service, at the close of last July, of Miss Florence Elizabeth Baker, is a distinct loss to the library staff. For eleven years Miss Baker was in charge of the reading room, the period of her administration of this important division being that of the library's largest material growth, and the most rapid development of its activities. Thousands of university students, now residing in all parts of the country, have been the beneficiaries of her kindly helpfulness in their research work within our library. Her intimate knowledge of the resources of the institution, her ever active desire to render these accessible to all comers, her uniform sweetness of temper and ready wit, have long endeared her both to her colleagues and the public. Into the new field of usefulness upon which she is about to enter, she carries with her the esteem and good wishes of all.

Legislative Reference Library

Chapter 168, laws of 1901, made provision for the establishment at the capitol of a legislative reference library, to be conducted by the state free library commission in co-operation with this institution. Dr. Charles McCarthy, of the commission, was placed in charge of this department, and during the session of 1903 we contributed the services of a competent cataloguer. Large numbers of reference books from this library were loaned to the collection at the capitol, either temporarily or throughout the session, and careful attention was given to legislative inquiries at our building either in person or by telephone. The result of this experiment was gratifying both to the legislature and ourselves. Recognizing the importance of the enterprise, the legislature increased the commission's allowance for this purpose,

Executive Committee's Report 27

rendering it unnecessary for us, in the future, to loan the services of an assistant from this library. We shall, from our experience, be better able to serve the legislature of 1905 than that of 1903.

Crowded Conditions

To those unfamiliar with the rapid growth of the two libraries, it may appear strange to hear that we already realize the limitations of the new building. Within the past few months, nearly all of the remaining space in the basement has been inexpensively shelved, thus affording accommodation for our large mass of duplicates and the stock of society and university publications which it is necessary for us to carry. This gave us much-needed room upon the floors of the stack, which was, however, immediately utilized by a reshifting of already-crowded classes; so that now all portions of the building are comfortably filled. The usual openings left upon the shelves for current growth, will certainly not admit more than the accessions of the next two years. The proposed north wing will be sadly needed before the necessary legislative appropriation can be obtained.

In the course of the summer's reshifting, patent reports and the Tank library (Dutch) were moved to new quarters, in room 100; while the documentary collection, having outgrown that room, has been transferred to floor A of the stack. Chief among the advantages obtained in this transposition, was the opportunity given to the fast-growing document division to spread into the upper floors of the stack so soon as the pressure therein is removed by the construction of the north wing.

Catalogue Division

During the year, the work of reclassifying, recataloguing, and placing within new pamphlet cases, our large pamphlet collection, has made good progress, engaging the attention of one or more of the catalogue force. The special card catalogues of maps and portraits have also been materially advanced.

It is not generally understood that marked changes in the ideals of cataloguing and classification have been prominent

28 Wisconsin Historical Society

features of the library progress of the past fifteen years. The new catalogue rules of the American Library Association have but recently necessitated extensive revisions in the methods of the craft. It has been our aim to keep in touch with these and other improvements, and, while avoiding "fads," to adapt our methods to those currently in vogue in the large libraries of the country. So marked have been the changes in recent years, that there exist in our great catalogue today but few of the cards written a decade ago. While much is being saved by the utilization of the co-operative cataloguing agencies now patronized by many of us, cataloguing still necessarily remains one of the costliest features of library administration.

Extension of Saturday Hours

During the first three years of occupancy of the new building, it was our custom to close at 4 P. M. on Saturdays, to allow for the weekly cleaning of the reading room and the approaching stairs and corridors. The growth of the university and the greatly increased use of the library in all departments of study, have made it apparent that this early closing resulted in considerable inconvenience to the members of the university. At the expense of additional work by the caretaking department, and increased cost of lighting, a new schedule has been arranged, by which the building will hereafter be kept open on Saturdays during university term-time until 9 P. M.—only one hour earlier than on other week-days. If the attendance warrants the effort, this will be the future policy of the administration, which is committed to the prompt adoption of any practicable measures which may increase the efficiency of the library and secure greater comfort on the part of its users—so far as is consistent with the rigid economy which it is essential to practice in every branch of our work.

Binding

There have been bound within the year 1,822 volumes of books and periodicals, and 503 volumes of newspapers—a total of 2,325. The preparation of all these articles for the bindery has in itself been a work of considerable proportions.

Executive Committee's Report 29

Publications

Reprint of the early "Collections"

One of the manifestations of the general revival of interest in American history, so noticeable during the past fifteen or eighteen years, has been the large and ever-increasing demand for materials for the study of local and sectional history. In the case of this society, the result has been the almost complete exhaustion of the stock of its first ten volumes of *Wisconsin Historical Collections*—indeed, it has been many years since any copies of some of its volumes could be supplied; and for them dealers, when able to pick up copies, have asked and obtained high prices. The recent increase in the number of public and school libraries throughout the state, and the marked improvement in the methods and strength of the older of these institutions, together with the greater attention now paid to Western history by the general public, have appeared to necessitate the republishing of these volumes. The demand for their reprinting, from the teachers and librarians of the state, has of late been so persistent, that the legislature of 1903, in chapter 96, made the necessary provisions therefor. They will accordingly be republished at the rate of two volumes a year.

In considering the matter of a second edition, naturally the first impulse was, by careful editing, to bring the volumes up to date, both in the matter of eliminating the now undesirable material and in correcting other matter concerning which there is today more complete information. In 1855, when volume i was issued, the study of Wisconsin history was in its infancy. The editor, Dr. Lyman Copeland Draper, was new to Wisconsin and the West, and there were few others who had made scholarly researches into its historical sources. The volume was in large measure a tentative publication; it, and several of its successors, necessarily contained some contributions which later years and subsequent investigation proved of small value. Necessarily, each volume, as it appeared—and the same is true of the publications of the present day—stood as it were on the shoulders of its predecessors. Each contained, if not refutations of what went before, at least many and often important corrections.

Such being the case, the task of re-editing the first ten volumes (those issued under Draper's editorship) appeared in some respects hopeless; indeed, if only the really enduring material were retained, they might readily have been condensed into four or five volumes.

More mature consideration of the problem resulted in the decision to publish a strictly page-for-page reissue. This, because it appeared desirable to exhibit the manner of growth in the *Collections*; to preserve intact the original pagination, in order that the value of thousands of references to the first editions, scattered through historical works touching upon Wisconsin and the West, might not be impaired by a new system of paging; and to present in its original form what is doubtless the most enduring product of Dr. Draper's historical labors.

Actuated by these professional and personal considerations, we have, therefore, made an exact reproduction of the ten volumes as edited by Dr. Draper, save that the mechanical appearance is in accordance with that of the volumes of *Collections* issued in later years. Obvious typographical errors in the original have of course been corrected in the present issue; otherwise, the matter upon each page is exactly the same as upon the corresponding page in the original—a convenience which will be appreciated by all scholars who have occasion to cite the *Collections*. In addition to the material of the original, there have been added: (1) A memoir of Dr. Draper; and (2) the Early Records of the Society, from the original foundation in 1849, until 1854, under the reorganization, when the Report in each volume of *Collections* takes up the story of the society's progress. Following the issue of volume x, the society (commencing with 1887) has published its *Proceedings* annually, in separate form; the *Collections* being thereafter reserved strictly for historical materials and studies.

It is hardly necessary at this late date, to emphasize the great importance of the first ten volumes of *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, the result of Dr. Draper's editing. We have said that the enduring material therein might be condensed into four or five volumes; but they would be remarkable books, con-

Executive Committee's Report 31

taining some of the most valuable sources of Western history. Any original study of Wisconsin's development, indeed that of the West at large, must take careful note of these ten volumes, as the foundation stones. It is a matter for general congratulation that legislative bounty has rendered it possible to place them before the public in new dress, and in number sufficient it is hoped, to meet all legitimate demands.

The Proceedings

The preparation of the analytical index to the *Proceedings*, from 1886 to 1900 inclusive, has been delayed somewhat longer than anticipated. It will, however, soon be published in separate form. Hereafter, an index to the *Proceedings* will appear every five years.

The annual volume of *Proceedings* has long warranted a form of publication more consonant with its size and importance. Recognizing this fact, the legislature, in chapter 275 of the laws of 1903, provided that this volume hereafter be printed on heavy book paper and be bound in cloth, "making such publication accord in style with the biennial *Collections* of said society." The present *Proceedings* are the first to be given this improved mechanical appearance.

Office Work

Professional Conventions

Isolated from large centres of population and from other fields of professional activity in historical research and library development, an institution of this character needs to exert considerable effort to keep in fairly constant touch with its contemporaries in other, and particularly the Eastern states: for only through such contact may the most progressive ideals and methods of our day be here maintained. Actuated by this conviction, the secretary has sought to be present at and take part in the most important historical and library conventions of the year; and when not able to attend in person, to assign this duty to others of his staff.

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Executive Committee's Report 31

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Executive Committee's Report 31

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32 Wisconsin Historical Society

During the Christmas holidays of 1902, he attended the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, at Philadelphia. The next meeting of this important society, which is doing so much to inspire historical research throughout the United States, will be held during the midwinter holidays at New Orleans. It is a matter for congratulation, that one of the members of our society, and manager of our branch legislative reference library, Charles McCarthy, Ph. D., of the state free library commission, last year won the Winsor prize, issued by the American Historical Association for the best historical monograph of the year, by a writer who had not already won recognition.

The annual conference of the American Library Association was held at Niagara Falls, June 22-26. It was attended by about six hundred library workers, coming from nearly every state of the Union, and from Canada. The secretary, librarian, and assistant librarian attended the meeting, which was eminently successful from a professional point of view. Next year's conference will be held in October at St. Louis, and will assume the character of an international gathering, for which elaborate preparations are already in progress.

The annual convention of the New York Library Association was held at Lake Placid, September 18-28, our library being represented by the secretary. This autumnal conference in the Adirondacks has now assumed large proportions, and attracts library chiefs from many of the states east of the Mississippi river. Library institutes, the extension of library activity, the health of library employees, duplicate pay collections, and library architecture were the chief subjects of discussion at this year's meeting.

Other Wisconsin Libraries

The fact that the secretary and superintendent of the society is ex-officio a member of the Wisconsin free library commission, renders some notice of the work of the commission in library propaganda desirable in this connection.

Mr. Carnegie's gifts to public libraries in Wisconsin since

Executive Committee's Report 33

our last report, have aggregated \$142,500. Two cities, Wausau and Ripon, refused his offers. Following is a list of the Carnegie gifts accepted: Antigo, \$15,000; Bayfield, \$10,000; Berlin, \$10,000; Columbus, \$10,000; Hudson, \$10,000; Kaukauna, \$10,000; Manitowoc, \$25,000; Monroe, \$12,500; Rhinelander, \$15,000; Richland Center, \$10,000; and Washburn, \$15,000.

Evansville is to receive \$10,000 for a library building from the estate of Almon Eager. But three cities in the state having a population of over 3,000 are now without public libraries—Platteville, Prairie du Chien, and Sturgeon Bay. Eight libraries have been organized under the state law since September, 1902. A feature of library progress during the past year has been the establishment of branches and delivery stations, thus making the public library accessible to all tax payers.¹

Representation at St. Louis

Our new library building will be represented at the forthcoming St. Louis exposition, in two departments—the national library exhibition being made under the direction of the Library of Congress, and the educational exhibit of our own state. In the former, plans and photographs will adequately represent the architectural features of the structure. Concerning the latter, no agreement has yet been concluded with the committee having this matter in charge; but it is probable that our exhibit will consist of enlarged photographs showing the library in actual use, without reference to the architectural features.

The state board of commissioners have been in correspondence with the secretary relative to a general exhibit by the society, chiefly from the museum. It is doubtful, however, whether satisfactory showing can be made in this direction, in competition with the many larger museums in the country; again, it is questionable whether we should subject our museum to any considerable depletion during the long period of the St. Louis ex-

¹ For the information contained in the two foregoing paragraphs, we are indebted to Miss Cornelia Marvin, of the state free library commission.

34 Wisconsin Historical Society

position, for the reason that many thousands of persons come annually to our rooms, often from long distances, and it is important that our home exhibit be of a character to please them.

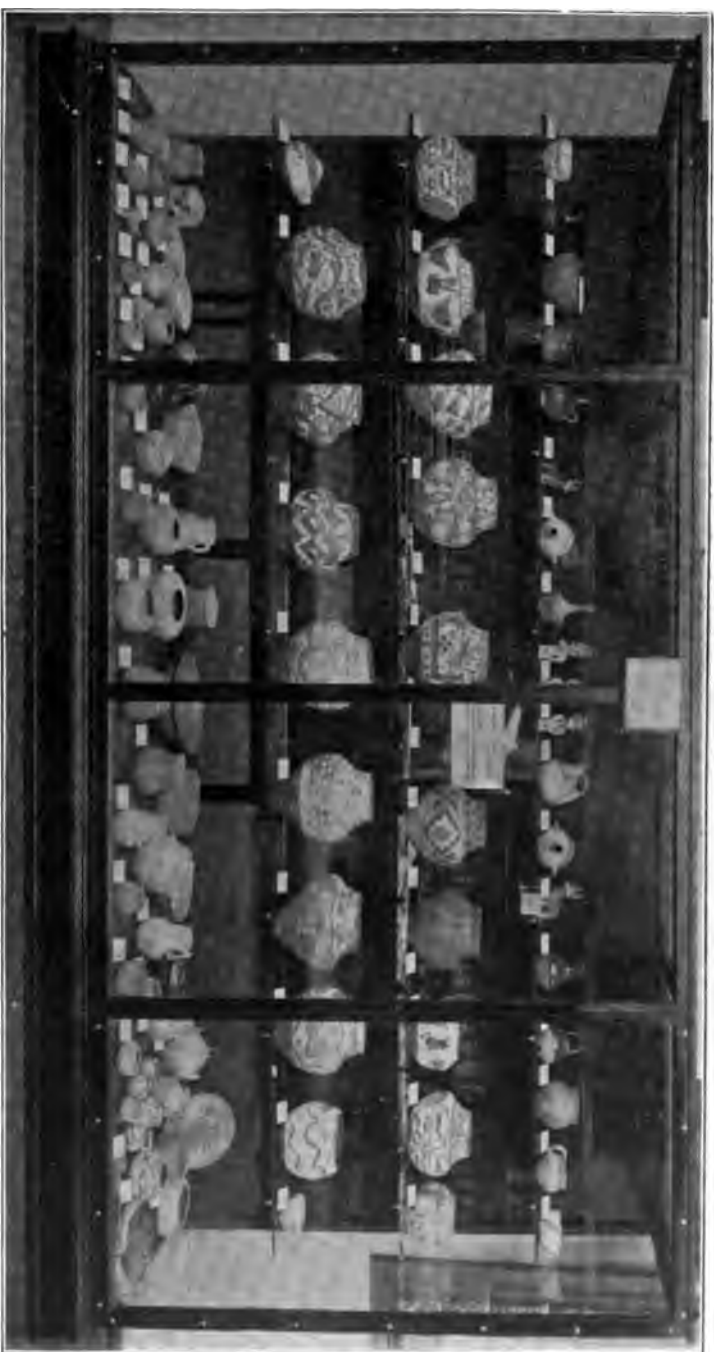
The best showing which the library could make at St. Louis, would be by means of photographs; and these have already been arranged for in connection with the two exhibits previously mentioned.

The Museum

A Factor in Popular Education

This is the department of our work which chiefly appeals to the general public. Its importance as a factor in popular education is not to be over-estimated. Our state funds being wholly employed in the conduct of the library, the maintenance of the building, and general administration, we still feel obliged to depend on gifts for the advancement of the museum. We should make special effort to enlist interest in this department, on the part of the wealthy and benevolent. A healthy financial backing is essential to its proper development. Nevertheless, we continue, through the unfailing kindness of friends, to maintain our customary growth in portraits and miscellaneous works of art, historical relics, and ethnological and archaeological specimens. For these, we are profoundly grateful; and trust that no matter what proportions our funds may eventually assume, we shall continue to receive in full measure these miscellaneous gifts, which are not only interesting and often valuable in themselves, but exhibit that personal interest in our work on the part of all classes of the people of the state, the consciousness of which is our greatest reward.

During the winter of 1902-03, the hospitalities of the building were tendered to the Madison Art Association, which gave within the museum three highly creditable free exhibitions, accompanied by lectures. Another series will be given during the forthcoming winter. It is probable that upon the completion of the projected new city library building in Madison, the association will remove its activities thereto.



MCCORMICK COLLECTION OF PUEBLO POTTERY
Given to the Society (1903) by President Robert Laird McCormick

Executive Committee's Report 35

Collection of Pueblo Pottery

The society is under obligations to its president, Mr. McCormick, for the presentation within the year, of a large and well selected collection of ancient and modern cliff-dweller pottery from Arizona and New Mexico. The ancient pottery consists of five pitchers, five water bottles, seven vases, five bowls, two ladles, ten sacred pieces, two axes, and a human skull. These represent mounds and ruins near St. Johns, Winslow, and Lower Verde, in Arizona; and the famous Puye ruin, the old Canones ruin, old Pajarito, Abiquiu, and Manuilito, in New Mexico. The numerous modern pieces are from San Ildefonso, San Juan, San Fillepe, Cochiti, Santa Clara, Teseque, San Domingo, Zia, Namba, San Dia, Santa Ana, Taos, Picoris, Acamo, Isleta, and Laguna. The McCormick collection, as it is hereafter to be called in the museum, fills a large wall case in the ethnological hall, and presents a fine appearance, being an important addition to the scientific department of the society's possessions.

Painting of Braddock's Defeat

The museum has also recently received as a gift from Mr. McCormick, a large oil painting of Braddock's Defeat (July 9, 1755), the work of Edwin Willard Deming of New York. Mr. Deming ranks with Frederick Remington and Ernest Thompson-Seton as a painter of American Indians and wild life. He was especially commissioned by the president to paint this picture for the society. The canvas represents the critical moment on that fateful day when Charles Langlade, the Green Bay fur-trader, arrived on the scene with Indians and half-breeds from Wisconsin and Michigan. Langlade is in the left foreground directing the attack, and about him are his savage fellows in breech-clouts and leathern suits, firing upon the British redcoats and colonial militia, who, enveloped in smoke, are massed in the central background. Braddock is just falling from his horse, the bridle of which is being caught by young Major Washington of the general's staff. The action is spirited and impressive, the draughting admirable, the subdued color

36 Wisconsin Historical Society

tone lifelike. It is a remarkable picture from any point of view, historical or artistic, and will be a worthy and lasting memorial of the great interest which President McCormick has taken in the work of the society.

Removal of Old Abe

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Executive Committee's Report 37

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On behalf of the executive committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,

Secretary and Superintendent.

Such being the case, the task of re-editing the first ten volumes (those issued under Draper's editorship) appeared in some respects hopeless; indeed, if only the really enduring material were retained, they might readily have been condensed into four or five volumes.

More mature consideration of the problem resulted in the decision to publish a strictly page-for-page reissue. This, because it appeared desirable to exhibit the manner of growth in the *Collections*; to preserve intact the original pagination, in order that the value of thousands of references to the first editions, scattered through historical works touching upon Wisconsin and the West, might not be impaired by a new system of paging; and to present in its original form what is doubtless the most enduring product of Dr. Draper's historical labors.

Actuated by these professional and personal considerations, we have, therefore, made an exact reproduction of the ten volumes as edited by Dr. Draper, save that the mechanical appearance is in accordance with that of the volumes of *Collections* issued in later years. Obvious typographical errors in the original have of course been corrected in the present issue; otherwise, the matter upon each page is exactly the same as upon the corresponding page in the original—a convenience which will be appreciated by all scholars who have occasion to cite the *Collections*. In addition to the material of the original, there have been added: (1) A memoir of Dr. Draper; and (2) the Early Records of the Society, from the original foundation in 1849, until 1854, under the reorganization, when the Report in each volume of *Collections* takes up the story of the society's progress. Following the issue of volume x, the society (commencing with 1887) has published its *Proceedings* annually, in separate form; the *Collections* being thereafter reserved strictly for historical materials and studies.

It is hardly necessary at this late date, to emphasize the great importance of the first ten volumes of *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, the result of Dr. Draper's editing. We have said that the enduring material therein might be condensed into four or five volumes; but they would be remarkable books, con-

Executive Committee's Report 31

taining some of the most valuable sources of Western history. Any original study of Wisconsin's development, indeed that of the West at large, must take careful note of these ten volumes, as the foundation stones. It is a matter for general congratulation that legislative bounty has rendered it possible to place them before the public in new dress, and in number sufficient it is hoped, to meet all legitimate demands.

The Proceedings

The preparation of the analytical index to the *Proceedings*, from 1886 to 1900 inclusive, has been delayed somewhat longer than anticipated. It will, however, soon be published in separate form. Hereafter, an index to the *Proceedings* will appear every five years.

The annual volume of *Proceedings* has long warranted a form of publication more consonant with its size and importance. Recognizing this fact, the legislature, in chapter 275 of the laws of 1903, provided that this volume hereafter be printed on heavy book paper and be bound in cloth, "making such publication accord in style with the biennial *Collections* of said society." The present *Proceedings* are the first to be given this improved mechanical appearance.

Office Work

Professional Conventions

Isolated from large centres of population and from other fields of professional activity in historical research and library development, an institution of this character needs to exert considerable effort to keep in fairly constant touch with its contemporaries in other, and particularly the Eastern states: for only through such contact may the most progressive ideals and methods of our day be here maintained. Actuated by this conviction, the secretary has sought to be present at and take part in the most important historical and library conventions of the year; and when not able to attend in person, to assign this duty to others of his staff.

32 Wisconsin Historical Society

During the Christmas holidays of 1902, he attended the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, at Philadelphia. The next meeting of this important society, which is doing so much to inspire historical research throughout the United States, will be held during the midwinter holidays at New Orleans. It is a matter for congratulation, that one of the members of our society, and manager of our branch legislative reference library, Charles McCarthy, Ph. D., of the state free library commission, last year won the Winsor prize, issued by the American Historical Association for the best historical monograph of the year, by a writer who had not already won recognition.

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Representation at St. Louis

Our new library building will be represented at the forthcoming St. Louis exposition, in two departments—the national library exhibition being made under the direction of the Library of Congress, and the educational exhibit of our own state. In the former, plans and photographs will adequately represent the architectural features of the structure. Concerning the latter, no agreement has yet been concluded with the committee having this matter in charge; but it is probable that our exhibit will consist of enlarged photographs showing the library in actual use, without reference to the architectural features.

The state board of commissioners have been in correspondence with the secretary relative to a general exhibit by the society, chiefly from the museum. It is doubtful, however, whether satisfactory showing can be made in this direction, in competition with the many larger museums in the country; again, it is questionable whether we should subject our museum to any considerable depletion during the long period of the St. Louis ex-

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34 Wisconsin Historical Society

position, for the reason that many thousands of persons come annually to our rooms, often from long distances, and it is important that our home exhibit be of a character to please them.

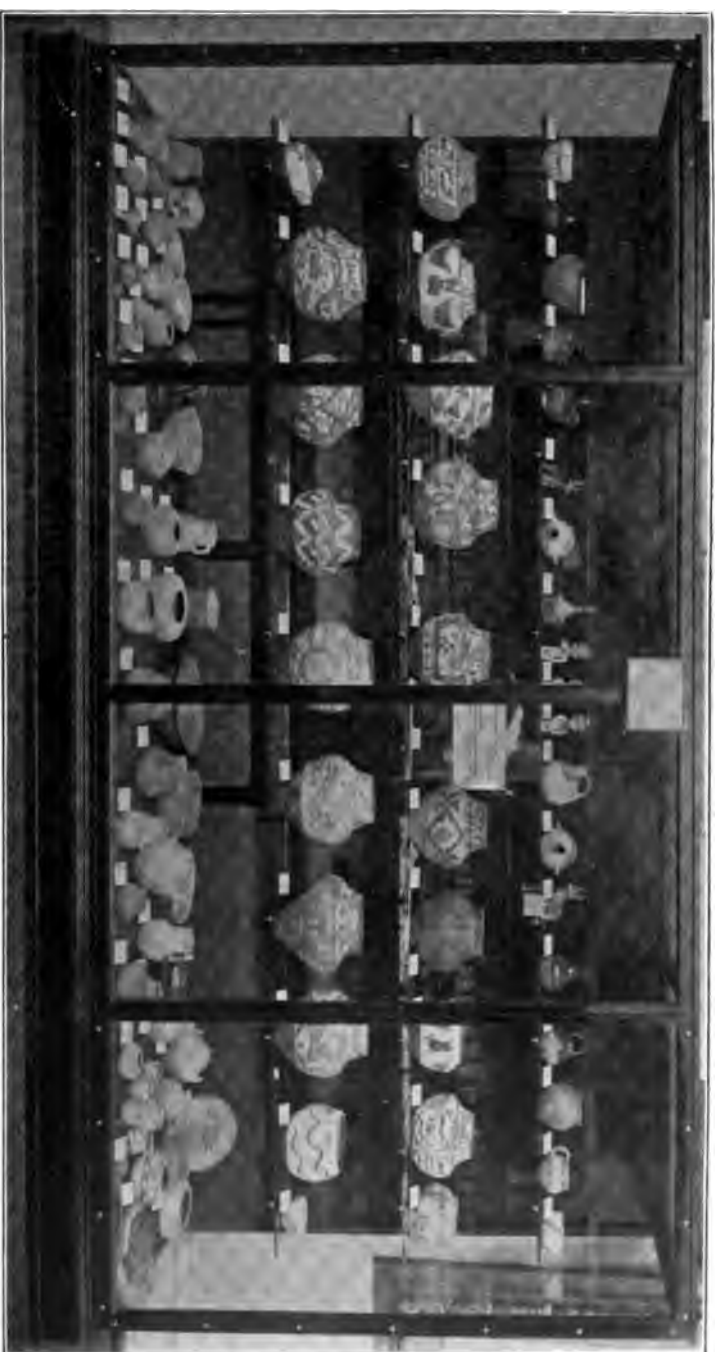
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The Museum

A Factor in Popular Education

This is the department of our work which chiefly appeals to the general public. Its importance as a factor in popular education is not to be over-estimated. Our state funds being wholly employed in the conduct of the library, the maintenance of the building, and general administration, we still feel obliged to depend on gifts for the advancement of the museum. We should make special effort to enlist interest in this department, on the part of the wealthy and benevolent. A healthy financial backing is essential to its proper development. Nevertheless, we continue, through the unfailing kindness of friends, to maintain our customary growth in portraits and miscellaneous works of art, historical relics, and ethnological and archaeological specimens. For these, we are profoundly grateful; and trust that no matter what proportions our funds may eventually assume, we shall continue to receive in full measure these miscellaneous gifts, which are not only interesting and often valuable in themselves, but exhibit that personal interest in our work on the part of all classes of the people of the state, the consciousness of which is our greatest reward.

During the winter of 1902-03, the hospitalities of the building were tendered to the Madison Art Association, which gave within the museum three highly creditable free exhibitions, accompanied by lectures. Another series will be given during the forthcoming winter. It is probable that upon the completion of the projected new city library building in Madison, the association will remove its activities thereto.



MCCORMICK COLLECTION OF PUEBLO POTTERY
Given to the Society (1903) by President Robert Laird McCormick

Executive Committee's Report 35

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The museum has also recently received as a gift from Mr. McCormick, a large oil painting of Braddock's Defeat (July 9, 1755), the work of Edwin Willard Deming of New York. Mr. Deming ranks with Frederick Remington and Ernest Thompson-Seton as a painter of American Indians and wild life. He was especially commissioned by the president to paint this picture for the society. The canvas represents the critical moment on that fateful day when Charles Langlade, the Green Bay fur-trader, arrived on the scene with Indians and half-breeds from Wisconsin and Michigan. Langlade is in the left foreground directing the attack, and about him are his savage fellows in breech-clouts and leathern suits, firing upon the British redcoats and colonial militia, who, enveloped in smoke, are massed in the central background. Braddock is just falling from his horse, the bridle of which is being caught by young Major Washington of the general's staff. The action is spirited and impressive, the draughting admirable, the subdued color

36 Wisconsin Historical Society

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Report of Finance Committee

To the Executive Committee, State Historical Society of Wisconsin:—Your committee on finance have the honor to report for the past current year, ending June 30, that in compliance with the by-laws we have examined the accompanying report of the treasurer, compared the securities with the books of account, and certified the same, correct.

Of the funds at the date named, there was:

Principal of mortgage loans on real estate	\$39,450 00
The Schumacher St. Paul lots, unchanged	580 54
The Kingsley lots, St. Paul, unchanged	1,184 86
Balance of cash in hands of treasurer ¹	8,446 60
And overdraft on binding fund	177 61
Total	<u>\$49,839 61</u>

Which has been apportioned as follows:

To the binding fund	\$27,802 60
To the antiquarian fund	5,574 20
To the Draper fund	8,525 32
To the Mary M. Adams art fund	4,297 36
To the general fund, balance	3,640 13
	<u>\$49,839 61</u>

Since May, 1884, when loans were then restricted to an approval by the finance committee and the total resources were (including mortgages on lands since taken and held) \$11,607 26
 There has been accumulated by the Draper fund 8,525 32
 There has been accumulated by the Mary M. Adams art fund 4,297 36
 And by donations, fees, interest, and otherwise 25,409 67
 Making the present total as reported \$49,839 61
 a net gain of \$38,232.35.

¹Since June 30th the loans have increased \$7,319.26, leaving at the date of this report, cash \$1,127.34.

Finance Committee's Report 39

Attention is called to the discrepancy between sections 10 and 16 of the by-laws in regard to the approval of loans. It being sometimes difficult to find a majority of the committee in time to secure the investment, section 10 has been taken for guidance; and in the nineteen years no losses have occurred, nor are any anticipated.

In connection with the donations and devise of Mrs. Mary M. Adams to this society and to the University of Wisconsin (which is the residuary legatee), your committee has learned of an existing unpaid claim by the publishers of her books, amounting to \$500, which, if just, should be paid, either by the executors of her estate, the university, or this society, as beneficiaries of the deceased; and it is suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the other parties named, to adjust the matter, with power to draw upon the treasurer for such part (if any) of said sum as may appear equitable to pay. Should any royalty accrue from the publications, it would inure to the university.

Respectfully submitted, with reference to the treasurer's report for detail of accounting in items.

N. B. VAN SLYKE,
GEO. B. BURROWS,
J. H. PALMER,
HALLE STEENSLAND.

MADISON, October 15, 1903.

32 Wisconsin Historical Society

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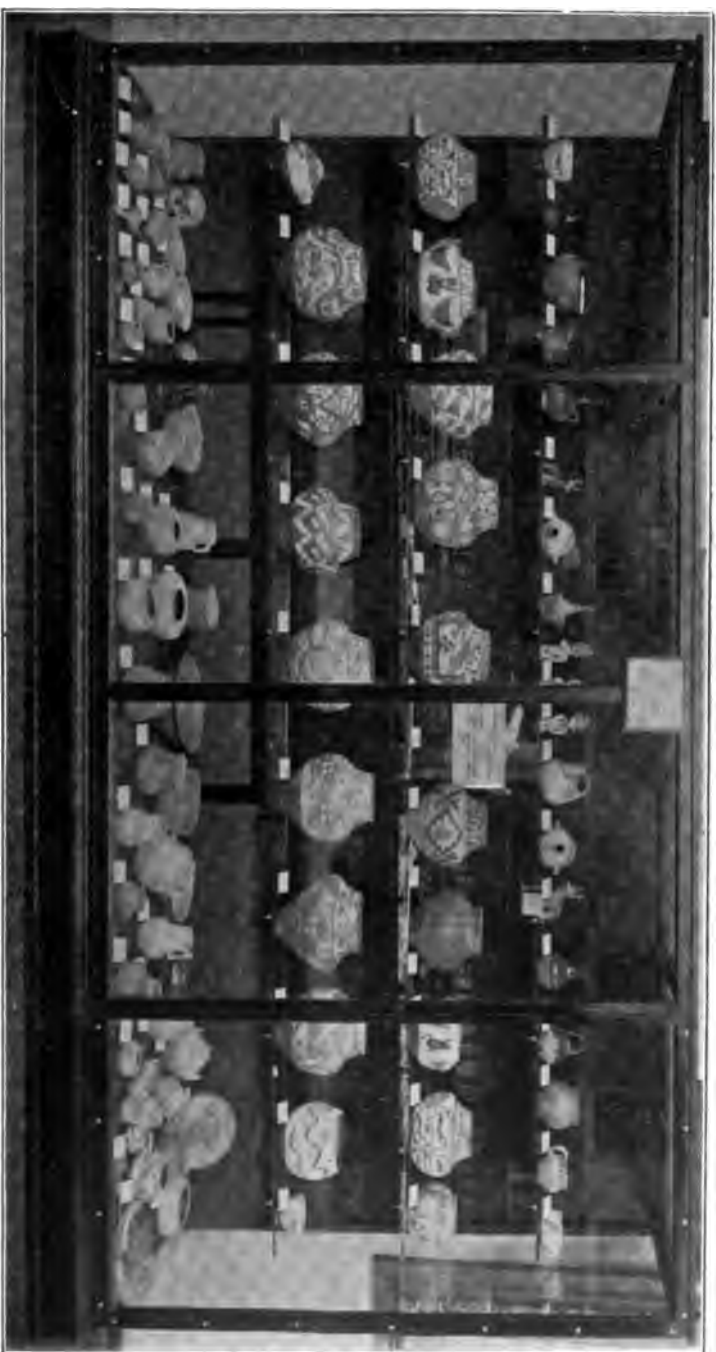
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On behalf of the executive committee,

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Secretary and Superintendent.

60 Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
New Hampshire state board of charities and correc- tions, Concord . . . . .	. . . . .	1
state library, Concord	1	. . . . .
state treasurer, Concord	2	. . . . .
New Haven (Conn.) board of education . . . . .	. . . . .	42
office of board of education . . . . .	. . . . .	1
orphan asylum . . . . .	. . . . .	22
colony historical society, New Haven . . . . .	. . . . .	1
New Jersey adjutant general, Trenton . . . . .	. . . . .	1
agricultural experiment station, New Brunswick . . . . .	. . . . .	1
bureau of statistics, Trenton	1	. . . . .
commissioner of public roads, Trenton	5	4
comptroller's office, Trenton	2	. . . . .
department of banking and insurance, Trenton	4	. . . . .
sewerage commission, Trenton	4	. . . . .
state board of assessors, Trenton	1	. . . . .
state board of children's guardians, Trenton . . . . .	. . . . .	1
state library, Trenton . . . . .	. . . . .	31
state superintendent of public instruc- tion, Trenton	4	. . . . .
training school for feeble minded girls and boys, Vineland . . . . .	. . . . .	1
treasurer's office, Trenton	1	. . . . .
weather service director, New Bruns- wick . . . . .	. . . . .	1
New Mexico auditor of public accounts, Santa Fé . . . . .	. . . . .	1
executive department, Santa Fé	2	. . . . .
historical society, Santa Fé . . . . .	. . . . .	1
superintendent of public instruction, Santa Fé . . . . .	. . . . .	1
treasurer, Santa Fé . . . . .	. . . . .	1
New Orleans board of civil service commisisoners . . . . .	. . . . .	1
city comptroller's office . . . . .	. . . . .	2
New South Wales department of labor and industry, Sydney . . . . .	. . . . .	8
government board for interna- tional exchanges, Sydney	1	. . . . .
government statistician's office, Sydney	3	7
New York, city, Aguilar free library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
children's aid society . . . . .	. . . . .	1
department of highways	1	1
department of parks	1	. . . . .
mercantile library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
public library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents . . . . .	. . . . .	1
society library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
young men's christian association . . . . .	. . . . .	1
state, adjutant general's office, Albany	14	. . . . .
attorney general, Albany	3	. . . . .
banking department, Albany	2	. . . . .

Gifts to Library

61

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
New York board of charities, Albany	3	1
board of railroad commissioners, Albany	2	. .
board of tax commissioners, Albany	1	. .
bureau of labor statistics, Albany	3	. .
catholic protector, N. Y. . . . .	. .	1
chamber of commerce, N. Y.	1	. .
charities aid association, N. Y.	1	9
civil service commission	2	. .
commissioner of agriculture, Albany	27	. .
commissioner in lunacy, Albany	2	. .
commissioner of prisons, Albany	7	. .
comptroller, Albany	14	. .
department of state engineer and sur- veyor, Albany	5	5
department of health, Albany	2	. .
department of public instruction, Albany	13	. .
executive office, Albany . . . . .	. .	6
factory inspectors, Albany	1	. .
historical association, Ft. Edward	1	. .
historical society, N. Y. . . . .	. .	1
state institution for the blind, N. Y. . . . .	. .	16
institution for education of deaf and dumb, N. Y. . . . .	. .	1
insurance department, Albany	9	. .
library, Albany	21	9
secretary of state, Albany	3	. .
state school for the blind, Batavia . . . . .	. .	10
superintendent of banks, Albany . . . . .	. .	8
state superintendent of public instruc- tion, Albany	2	. .
state treasurer, Albany	5	. .
university club, N. Y.	1	. .
New Zealand department of labor, Wellington . . . . .	. .	109
government	2	. .
registrar general's office, Wellington	3	. .
Newark (N. J.) free public library . . . . .	. .	1
Newburyport (Mass.) city clerk's office	22	1
Newspapers and periodicals received from publishers	363	. .
Niagara (Can.) historical society, Ontario . . . . .	. .	3
Norlie, O. M., Stoughton	1	. .
North Adams (Mass.) public library . . . . .	. .	1
North Carolina auditor, Raleigh	2	. .
corporations commission, Raleigh	2	. .
governor, Raleigh . . . . .	. .	6
superintendent of public instruc- tion, Raleigh	2	. .
North Dakota agricultural experiment station, Ag- ricultural College . . . . .	. .	2
department of agriculture and labor, Bismarck . . . . .	. .	2
commissioner of railroads, Bismarck	1	. .
department of public instruction, Bismarck	6	1
department of state, Bismarck . . . . .	. .	1

62 Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
North Dakota executive department, Bismarck . . . . .	. . . . .	3
secretary of state, Bismarck	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
state examiner, Bismarck	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
treasurer's office, Bismarck	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Northampton (Mass.) Forbes library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Norton, C. D., Chicago	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Noyes, Frank E., Marinette	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Nunns, Miss Annie A., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Oak Park (Ill.) board of education . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Oakley, Miss Minnie M., Madison	36	63
Oberlin (O.) college library . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Ohio bureau of labor statistics, Columbus	4 . . . . .	. . . . .
dairy and food commission, Columbus . . . . .	. . . . .	3
historical & philosophical society, Cincinnati . . . . .	. . . . .	2
state archaeological & historical society, Columbus . . . . .	. . . . .	1
state board of arbitration, Columbus . . . . .	. . . . .	2
state board of charities, Columbus . . . . .	. . . . .	17
state commissioner of common schools, Columbus	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
state library, Columbus	25	68
treasury department, Columbus . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Oklahoma executive office, Guthrie . . . . .	. . . . .	13
territorial librarian, Guthrie . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Olbrich, Emil, Madison	6 . . . . .	. . . . .
Ontario department of agriculture, Toronto	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
department of neglected and dependent children, Toronto	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
education department, Toronto . . . . .	. . . . .	3
institution for the blind, Toronto	1	1
Oregon executive department, Salem . . . . .	. . . . .	2
superintendent of public instruction, Salem . . . . .	. . . . .	2
treasury department, Salem . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Oshkosh superintendent of schools . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Page, Mrs. Lorena M., Cleveland	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass.	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Palmer, Charles J., Lanesborough, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Parker, W. N., Madison	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Parkinson, Miss Eve, Madison	5	10
Paterson (N. J.) free public library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Patrick, Lewis S., Marinette . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Patterson, John H., Dayton, O.	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Peabody (Mass.) historical society . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Pennsylvania bar association, Philadelphia	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
dairy and food commissioner, Harrisburg . . . . .	. . . . .	3
department of agriculture, Harrisburg	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
executive office, Harrisburg	1	1
free library commission, Harrisburg . . . . .	. . . . .	1
state board of health and vital statistics, Harrisburg	2 . . . . .	. . . . .

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Pennsylvania state treasurer, Harrisburg	2	.
society, N. Y.	2	.
university, Philadelphia	.	2
Peoria (Ill.) public library	.	1
Pepin county board of supervisors, Durand	.	1
Perry, W. W., Milwaukee	.	3
Peruvian legation secretary, Washington, D. C.	.	2
Phelps, Richard N. R., N. Y.	.	1
Phetteplace, L. A., Neenah	.	2
Philadelphia board of education	3	.
board of trade	.	1
city controller	1	.
commercial exchange	.	2
municipal league	.	2
Philippine islands government executive bureau, Manila	12	1
Phillips, U. B., Madison	1	1
Pierce, Eben D., Arcadia	.	1
Pierce county board of supervisors, Ellsworth	.	1
Pittsburgh city controller	.	1
Pittsfield (Mass.) Berkshire athenaeum & museum	.	1
Pond, James C., Milwaukee	.	8
Portage county board of supervisors	.	1
Porto Rico secretary, San Juan	1	4
Pray, T. B., Stevens Point	1	.
Presbyterian church general assembly, Philadel- phia	2	.
Protestant Episcopal church in the United States:		
diocese of Albany	.	1
diocese of Arkansas	.	1
diocese of California	.	3
diocese of central Pennsylvania	.	3
diocese of Colorado	.	1
diocese of Connecticut	.	1
diocese of Fond du Lac	.	16
diocese of Georgia	.	1
diocese of Los Angeles	.	2
diocese of Louisiana	.	1
diocese of Minnesota	.	1
diocese of New Hampshire	.	1
diocese of Rhode Island	.	1
diocese of Washington	.	1
diocese of West Virginia	.	1
diocese of Western Michigan	.	1
Providence (R. I.) athenaeum	.	1
board of health	.	14
Butler hospital	.	24
city clerk	1	.
overseer of the poor	.	27
public library	.	2
record commissioners	1	.
school committee	.	1
Putnam, W. C., Davenport, Ia.	.	1

64 Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Quarles, J. V., Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
Quebec literary & historical society . . . . .	. .	1
Queens Borough library, Long Island City, N. Y. . . . .	. .	1
Racine county board of supervisors . . . . .	. .	3
Rainer, Joseph, Milwaukee	1	. .
Randall, E. O., Columbus, O.	1	. .
Rattermann, H. A., Cincinnati	1	. .
Raymer, George, Madison	26	. .
Renault, Raoul, Quebec . . . . .	. .	1
Rhode Island board of state charities and correc- tions, Providence . . . . .	. .	1
commissioner of public schools, Providence	1	. .
factory inspector, Providence	1	. .
historical society, Providence . . . . .	. .	16
railroad commissioner, Providence	4	4
secretary of state, Providence . . . . .	. .	4
state board of public roads, Provi- dence	1	1
state librarian, Providence . . . . .	. .	1
Rice, William H., Gnadenhütten, O. . . . .	. .	2
Robinson, Hamline E., Maryville, Mo. . . . .	. .	1
Robinson, James H., N. Y.	1	. .
Robinson, Mrs. Sara F. D., Lawrence, Kans. . . . .	. .	1
Rochester (N. Y.) Reynolds library . . . . .	. .	3
university . . . . .	. .	2
Rock county board of supervisors, Janesville . . . . .	. .	1
Roebling, Mrs. W. A., Trenton, N. J.	1	. .
Rosengarten, J. G., Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	8
Ryan, Daniel J., Chillicothe, O. . . . .	. .	2
Sacramento (Cal.) chamber of commerce . . . . .	. .	1
St. Anthony furniture co., St. Paul . . . . .	. .	1
St. Croix county board of supervisors, Hudson . . . . .	. .	1
St. Louis mercantile library . . . . .	. .	1
public library	1	. .
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn. . . . .	. .	1
St. Paul city comptroller	1	. .
inspector of high schools . . . . .	. .	8
mayor's office	2	. .
Salem (Mass.) public library	2	1
school committee . . . . .	. .	1
San Francisco chamber of commerce	1	1
public library	21	1
Sauk county board of supervisors . . . . .	. .	2
Schrage, Miss Jennie T., Madison . . . . .	. .	1
Scott, William A., Madison	1	. .
Scranton (Pa.) public library	1	2
Seabrook, I. D., Charleston, S. C. . . . .	. .	1
Seattle (Wash.) board of directors of schools . . . . .	. .	2

*Also maps.

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Shawano county board of supervisors	.	1
Shepard, E. S.,† Rhinelander	.	.
Shipley, Frank C., Oakland, Cal.	.	3
Shipman, S. V., Chicago	7	18
Shrewsbury (Mass.) city clerk	.	10
superintendent of schools	.	1
Slaughter, M. S.,† Madison	5	6
Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.	5	1
Snow B. W † Madison	.	.
Solberg, Thorvald, Washington, D. C.	.	2
Somerville (Mass. city clerk	22	.
Soniat, Charles T New Orleans	.	1
Sons of the American revolution, Pennsylvania society	.	4
Sotheran, Henry & Co., London	1	4
Souchon, Edmond, New Orleans	.	1
South Carolina executive chamber, Columbia	.	2
railroad commission, Columbia	.	1
state superintendent of education, Columbia	2	.
state treasurer Columbia	.	6
South Dakota executive chambers office, Pierre	2	.
historical society, Pierre	1	.
railroad commissioner, Sioux Falls	7	.
state historical society, Pierre	14	.
state treasurer, Pierre	2	1
superintendent of public instruction, Pierre	1	1
Spooner, John C., Madison	24	3
Sprague, Rufus F., Greenville, Mich.	.	1
Springfield (Mass.) city clerk	6	.
superintendent of schools	.	3
Starr, Frederick, Chicago	.	7
Stearns, J W † Madison	138	633
Stebbins, William, Edgerton	1	.
Sterling, Miss Susan, Madison	18	269
Stevens, Mrs. Breese J., Madison	4	.
Stone, Miss Ellen A., East Lexington, Mass.	8	2
Stone, T. D., Ripon	2	.
Stout manual training school, Menomonie	.	1
Sulte, Benjamin, Ottawa	.	6
Superior board of education	.	1
Syracuse (N. Y.) public library	.	1
Tanner, Herbert B., South Kaukauna	.	32
Tennessee executive office, Nashville	.	2
Tenney, D. K., Madison	.	1
Texas department of education, Austin	.	4
treasurer's office, Austin	.	2
Thwaites, R. G., Madison	7	29
Toronto public library	357	605

†Also maps.

66 Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Toulouse, France, université de	1	6
Trenton (N. J.) board of education . . . . .	. .	2
Turner, A. J., Portage . . . . .	. .	2
Turner, F. J., Madison . . . . .	. .	1
Turville, Mrs. Henry, Madison	3	. .
United States adjutant general's office, Washington	1	2
board of Indian commissioners	2	. .
bureau of American republics	1	. .
bureau of education	5	2
bureau of engraving and printing . . . . .	. .	2
bureau of ethnology	2	. .
bureau of insular affairs	13	2
bureau of navigation	1	. .
bureau of statistics	2	2
census office	5	5
civil service commission	2	2
coast and geodetic survey	3	1
commission of fish and fisheries	5	. .
commissioner of internal revenue	1	. .
commissioner of railroads	1	. .
comptroller of the currency	19	. .
department of agriculture	13	98
department of the interior	36	1
department of justice	3	. .
department of labor	3	1
department of state . . . . .	. .	3
general land office	1	6
geological survey†	8	11
life-saving service	2	. .
light-house board	2	. .
navy department	7	1
office of Indian affairs	1	. .
patent office	15	1
pension office . . . . .	. .	5
Philippine commission, Manila, P. I. . . . .	. .	2
post-office department	1	. .
public health and marine-hospital service . . . . .	. .	5
steamboat inspection service	1	. .
superintendent of documents†	188	162
supervising surgeon-general marine- hospital service . . . . .	. .	11
surgeon general's office	1	13
treasury department	10	12
war department library	91	1
Universalist publishing house, Boston	1	. .
Unknown . . . . .	. .	8
Uruguay bureau of international exchanges, Monte- video	1	1
Usher, Ellis B.,† La Crosse	32	89
Utah agricultural college, Logan . . . . .	. .	1

†Also maps.

Gifts to Library

67

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Utah executive office, Salt Lake City . . . . .	. . .	22
state auditor, Salt Lake City . . . . .	. . .	3
state treasurer, Salt Lake City . . . . .	. . .	1
superintendent of public instruction, Salt Lake City . . . . .	. . .	3
Valentine museum, Richmond, Va. . . . .	. . .	1
Van Hise, C. R.,† Madison	1	1
Vermont adjutant general's office, Montpelier . . . . .	. . .	2
auditor of accounts, Bennington	1	. .
board of railroad commissioners, Mont- pelier	1	. .
historical society, Montpelier . . . . .	. . .	1
state treasurer, White River Junction	2	. .
university, Burlington . . . . .	. . .	1
Victoria, office of government statist, Melbourne . . . . .	. . .	1
Vignaud, Henry, Paris, France . . . . .	. . .	1
Vilas, William F., Madison	2	. .
Vineland (N. J.) historical & antiquarian society . . . . .	. . .	1
Von Phul, Benjamin, St. Louis . . . . .	. . .	1
Warden, A. F., Waukesha . . . . .	. . .	1
Warvelle, George W., Chicago . . . . .	. . .	1
Washington dairy and food commissioner, Olympia . . . . .	. . .	1
executive department, Olympia . . . . .	. . .	1
state treasurer, Olympia . . . . .	. . .	2
superintendent of public instruction, Olympia	2	. .
university, Seattle . . . . .	. . .	1
Waukesha county board of supervisors . . . . .	. . .	1
Wausau agricultural school . . . . .	. . .	1
Wayne county (Ind.) historical society, Richmond . . . . .	. . .	2
Wellesley (Mass.) college . . . . .	. . .	1
Welsh, Herbert, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . .	2
Welsh, Miss Iva A.,† Madison . . . . .	. . .	3
Wesleyan university library, Middleton, Conn. . . . .	. . .	3
West Virginia auditor's office, Charleston	3	. .
executive department, Charleston	1	. .
superintendent of free schools, Charleston	8	. .
Western Australia agent general, London	1	. .
government statistics, Perth	4	. .
register general, Perth	2	. .
Western reserve university, Cleveland . . . . .	. . .	1
Wheeler, Olin D., St. Paul . . . . .	. . .	1
White, Peter, Marquette, Mich. . . . .	. . .	1
White & Warner, Hartford, Conn. . . . .	. . .	1
Wight, W. W., Milwaukee	3	5
Wilder, Amos P.,† Madison	1	. .
Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Osterhout free library . . . . .	. . .	1
Willett, J. J., Anniston, Ala.	1	. .
Williams college, Williamstown, Mass. . . . .	. . .	1

†Also maps.

68 Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Williamson, Miss., Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Wilmington (Del.) institute free library . . . . .	. .	13
Wilson, J. S., Merrill . . . . .	. .	1
Wisconsin agricultural experiment association	1	. .
attorney general	1	. .
bank examiner	3	. .
board of regents of normal schools . . . . .	. .	3
bureau of labor and industrial statistics	1	. .
commissioner of insurance	1	. .
commissioners of public lands . . . . .	. .	12
dairy and food commission	1	. .
department of labor† . . . . .	. .	. .
free library commission†	197	565
horticultural society	1	. .
live stock sanitary board	2	. .
press association, Jefferson . . . . .	. .	1
railroad commissioner, Madison	1	. .
school for the deaf, Delavan . . . . .	. .	2
society of statistics, Madison	1	. .
state	6	. .
state board of agriculture	1	. .
state board of arbitration and concilia- tion	1	. .
state board of control	1	. .
state board of dental examiners, Mil- waukee . . . . .	. .	1
state board of health, Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
state board of pharmacy, Madison . . . . .	. .	1
state cranberry growers' association, Cranmoor . . . . .	. .	1
state firemen's association, Jefferson . . . . .	. .	3
state game warden, Madison . . . . .	. .	9
state library,*† Madison	130	349
state normal school, River Falls . . . . .	. .	1
state normal school, Whitewater . . . . .	. .	1
state superintendent, Madison	3	15
state tax commission	1	. .
state treasurer	1	. .
university agriculutral experiment sta- tion	2	49
university regents, Madison	1	. .
veterans' home, Waupaca . . . . .	. .	2
Washburn observatory, Madison	1	. .
young men's christian association, Mil- waukee . . . . .	. .	1
Woburn (Mass.) city clerk	9	. .
Woman's christian temperance union, Evanston, Ill.	1	. .
Wood, Kent, Madison	28	. .
Wood county board of supervisors, Grand Rapids . . . . .	. .	3
Woodnorth, J. H., Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
Worcester (Mass.) board of education . . . . .	. .	4
city clerk's office	8	. .

*Also unbound serials.

†Also maps.

Gifts to Library

69

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Worcester public library	1
county (Mass.) law library, Worcester	1
Wright, C. B. B., Milwaukee	4
Wyman, W. H., Omaha	8
Wyoming executive department, Cheyenne	2
state auditor, Cheyenne	5
state treasurer, Cheyenne	1
university agricultural experiment sta- tion, Laramie	4
Yale university, New Haven, Conn.	4
Young Churchman Co., Milwaukee	1	. .

Miscellaneous Gifts

Manuscripts

Mons Anderson, La Crosse.—Manuscripts formerly the property of the late Gov. C. C. Washburn: 2 diaries, 1862 and 1868; bundle of miscellaneous papers—letters, receipts, orders, etc., chiefly relating to Gen. Washburn's operations in the War of Secession, among them one letter each by Gens. U. S. Grant and W. T. Sherman. Also, bundle of papers relating to the U. S. internal revenue district of west Wisconsin, 1864-65. (N. B.—Restriction is placed on the use of the Washburn papers, that the same shall be consulted by investigators only upon express permission of the superintendent of the society.)

J. Seymour Currey, Evanston, Ill.—Manuscript of address made by Benjamin F. Hill before the Evanston Historical Society, May 31, 1902.

Joseph T. Dodge, Madison.—State, county, and township maps (some in manuscript); also ms. plans and details of railroad bridges; also blue-prints of various railroad lines in Minnesota and Wisconsin, estimates, bills, etc.; also, abstract of deeds of the St. Paul & Chicago Railroad Co., St. Paul to La Crescent. All of these documents bear upon the early history of railroad building in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Miss Sarah E. Marsh, Chicago.—Letter of her father, Rev. Cutting Marsh, missionary to the Stockbridge Indians, to Julius P. B. McCabe, of Green Bay, dated Stockbridge, Wis., Jan. 3, 1843—reviewing the history of the mission; also fourteen letters, ms. abstracts, etc., of the Stockbridge Indians (1834-47), by Rev. Cutting Marsh.

Miss Susan A. Sterling, Madison.—Package of mercantile invoices and miscellaneous family bills against the late Maj. E. B. Dean and the late Prof. J. W. Sterling, dated 1844-66: illustrative of prices and business methods of the period indicated.

Mrs. J. G. Thorp, Cambridge, Mass.—Autograph copy of Henry W. Longfellow's poem, "Four Lakes at Madison."

Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse.—Old record book containing internal revenue assessments, La Crosse, 1863; also book containing various accounts of the city marshal, a boarding-house keeper, and an auctioneer.

Chrysostom Verwyst, Ashland.—MS. sketch of the late Vincent Roy of Superior, by Rev. T. Valentine, O. F. M., Washburn, Wis.; also, Roy's diary, 1861-62.

Edwin S. Walker, Springfield, Ill.—Three letters from Samuel D. Hastings to Rev. F. H. Wines, dated Jan. 18 and 25, and April 12, 1872, respectively, concerning temperance reform.

Dr. L. E. Youmans, Mukwonago.—MS. constitution, minutes, and list of members of the Mukwonago Anti-Slavery Society, 1847.

Unknown.—Nine papers (1809-14) connected with the administration of the estate of Meriwether Lewis—chiefly notes executed by Lewis.

Oil Paintings

Children of John Uglow Baker.—Oil portrait of John Uglow Baker, born February 6, 1815, Whitstone parish, Cornwall, Eng. Coming to America in 1836, he tarried in Pennsylvania for a short time, and two years later came to Wisconsin, where he engaged in mining at Blue River in 1838, Platteville in 1839, and Linden, Iowa county, 1840. Near Linden he purchased land from the government, and was engaged in farming from 1840 until 1876, when he removed to Madison and there resided until his death, August 24, 1902. James R. Stuart, artist.

Mrs. George O. Clinton, Joliet, Ill.—Oil portrait of her father, the late James Campbell, president of the Madison & Portage Railroad Company, assemblyman, etc.; died in January, 1883. James R. Stuart, artist.

F. A. Johnson, Madison.—Oil portrait of the late Hon. John A. Johnson, by James R. Stuart.

Robert Laird McCormick, Hayward.—Oil painting of Braddock's Defeat, July 9, 1755, with Charles Langlade of Green Bay heading the decisive attack by Wisconsin and Michigan Indians. Artist, Edwin Willard Deming, of New York, 1903.

Mrs. Horace Rublee, Lakewood, N. J.—Oil portrait of the late Horace Rublee, by Ralph Clarkson.

Mrs. Jesse Stone, Watertown.—Oil portrait of the late Lieut.-Gov. Jesse Stone, by Hermann von Micholowski, of Chicago.

Arundel Society Prints

Purchased.—SS. Peter and Paul raising the King's son, and the homage to S. Peter—by Masaccio and Lippi; Christ's charge to S. Peter—by Perugino; S. George baptising the Princess Cleodolinda and her mother—by Carpaccio; S. James the Greater, before Herod Agrippa—by Andrea Mantegna; the prophet Jeremiah—by Michael Angelo; the prophet Ezekiel—by Michael Angelo.

Photographs

Mrs. Charles W. Askew, Madison.—Enlarged colored photographs (framed) of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Livesey, early residents of Madison. James Livesey born at Blackburnes, Lancashire, Eng., May 14, 1819; died at Madison, Sept. 13, 1899. Esther (Welch) Livesey, wife of foregoing, born near Chorley, Lancashire, Eng., Sept. 20, 1820; died at Madison, Dec. 25, 1872. The Liveseys arrived in Madison May 3, 1849.

Miss Florence E. Baker, Madison.—Photograph of Floyd's River, near Sioux City, Iowa.

Henry Cadle, Bethany, Mo.—Framed photograph of Rev. Richard Fish Cadle, founder of Episcopalian Indian mission school at Green Bay, 1828.

I. Minis Hays, Philadelphia.—Photograph of André Michaux, French botanist and American traveller, from portrait in possession of American Philosophical Society.

George B. Merrick, Madison.—Two photographs of ruins of ex-Gov. Dewey's residence, Cassville, Wis.; also, two photographs of the levee at Prescott, Wis., one of them taken about 1862, the other about 1880.

Thomas B. Mills, West Superior.—Framed photograph of Capt. and Lieut. Hazzard and detail of Co. D, 1st battalion of Macabebes, who captured Aguinaldo; also, a framed photograph of officers comprising the expedition that captured Aguinaldo.

Duane Mowry, Milwaukee.—Photograph of Jonathan E. Arnold, pioneer lawyer of Wisconsin—born Feb. 16, 1814; settled in Milwaukee, 1836; died there June 2, 1869.

Miss Minnie M. Oakley, Madison.—American Library Association group, Chautauqua, N. Y., July 5-9, 1898.

Eben D. Pierce, Arcadia.—Three views of Mount Trempealeau and neighborhood.

Miss Eliza R. Scidmore, Yokohama, Japan.—Group of senators and representatives in congress, from Wisconsin, 39th congress, 1865-67.

Miss Susan A. Sterling, Madison.—Twenty-two photographs of Wisconsin people, and ten engravings of prominent American characters.

Reuben G. Thwaites, Madison.—Photograph of Alexander T. Irwin, of Green Bay, from oil portrait in society's museum; also, photographs of Z. M. Pike, Black Hawk, John C. Frémont, Boone's fort; and sixty-nine illustrative of Lewis and Clark's trail in 1804-06.

A. J. Turner, Portage.—Photographs of the plats of Wisconsinapolis, and Winnebago City, Wis.

Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse.—Six stereoscope views of La Crosse and the region traversed by Wisconsin Central Railway.

O. D. Wheeler, St. Paul.—Fifty-seven photographs illustrating the trail of Lewis and Clark; also, seven scenes on the Columbia River.

Purchased.—Photograph of McCormick pottery collection in society's museum; eleven of scenes on the Ohio River.

Broadsides

Miss Blanchard Harper, Madison.—Stockholder's (Mrs. W. P. Lynde) certificate in the Centennial Exposition corporation, 1876.

N. B. Van Slyke, Madison.—Framed facsimile of the Great Magna Charta.

J. R. Waller, Minneapolis.—Framed copy of the *Daily Citizen*, published at Vicksburg, Miss., July 2, 1863.

Historical Relics

Mrs. Jessie S. Baker, Madison.—Tea tray belonging to Mrs. Samuel Baker, brought from Boston to Mineral Point in 1838.

Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas.—Two stones, evidently used for grinding corn.

G. T. Dodge, Columbus.—Stove used in heating the first state capitol, purchased about 1860 by G. T. Dodge and by him taken to Columbus, Wis., where it was used in heating a store until given by the owner to the society.

Nils Holm, Chicago (deposit).—Norwegian sledge, with harness, from owner's family farm near Trondjhem; the sledge bears the date 1707, and the harness is thought to be as old.

R. L. McCormick, Hayward.—Ancient and modern pottery from the Pueblo and Zuni Indians of Arizona and New Mexico: 5 pitchers from St. Johns and Oak Creek, Ariz.; 5 water bottles from mounds near Winslow, Ariz., and the old Puye ruins, N. Mex.; 7 vases from mounds near St. Johns and Oak Creek, Ariz., and from old Pajarito, old Puye ruin, N. Mex.; 5 bowls from Lower Verde, Ariz., and from ruins near Abiquiu, N. Mex.; 2 ladles from Winslow, Ariz.; 5 sacred pieces from St. Johns, Ariz., and from Pajarito ruins and a mound near Manuillito, N. Mex.; large cooking vessel from Oak Creek, Ariz.; pitcher with animal form as handle and two other pieces from N. Mex.; 2 axes from old Canones ruin, N. Mex.; skull from Puye ruin; tom-tom from Taos; war club from Picoris; squaw rattle from San Domingo; 32 modern pieces from San Ildefonso, San Juan, San Fillepe, Cochiti, Santa Clara, Teseque, San Domingo, Zia, Namba, San Dia, Santa Ana; 2 large and 2 medium ollas made by "Frog People" (1 broken); 3 ollas made by "Deer People;" 3 small ollas made by "Butterfly People;" 1 small olla made by "Bear" and "Wolf People;" 1 piece representing Blind Hunter; 1 arrow point and 5 small pieces. All the ollas are from the Zuni Indians, but 4 pieces are not located.

74 Wisconsin Historical Society

President Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.—Seven plates from dinner sets especially made for use at the White House under different presidents: Lincoln 1, Hayes 2, Grant 2, Cleveland 1, Benj. Harrison, 1.

Mrs. Anna R. Sheldon, Madison (deposit)—Two mugs of Lowestoft ware, date of manufacture about 1680. They belonged to Stephen Hopkins, governor of Rhode Island (1707-85).

Miss Ellen A. Stone, East Lexington, Mass.—Kitchen furnishings from Stephen Robbins's homestead, Lexington, Mass., 181 articles in all, as follows: Cradle; fork; quilting frames; iron shovel for taking pies, bread, etc., from oven; hoe; kitchen broom; peat knife; flail; rake; wooden shovel; shovel for removing coals; tin kitchen (bake oven) to roast meat on spit; 3 pot hooks for crane; splint bottom chair; splint bottom rocking chair; old hair sieve; hair trunk; sugar box; wooden chest; bureau and chest combined; foot stool with old canvas top; tin baker for chops; iron skillet to boil eggs, make gravy, etc.; iron goose for home use; checker board; wooden box with handle for domestic use; tin candle molds; new door latch, made after old one; wooden door lock; chopping tray; ratchet for horses (swamp shoes); hatchet; spice grinder; kitchen bellows; large adze; hand made iron cleaver; small adze; hand coffee mill; foot stove; pewter plate; wrought iron toaster; iron fork for cooking; fork (broken); candle case to hang against the wall; mortar and pestle for kitchen use; patent coffee mill; iron gridiron (small, hand wrought); earthen jug for dresser; sickle; India rubber overshoes; 2 lanterns; pair of balances with weights; nutmeg grater; shears; curling iron for ruffles or hair; razor case; dinner horn; 4 tin measures for household use; 2 kitchen graters; skewers and skewer hook; clock keys (in bag); wooden clock works; gimlets; shot flask; home made bell from sleigh bell; hand wrought hook for hams, etc.; samples of home made canvas; hand wrought nails; horn charger; noggin or piggin to dip water; home made rolling pin; pair iron steel-yards with weights; 3 wooden paddles; wooden stick for mixing bread (ancestor of spoon); stocking stretcher (wooden); chopping knife; pair butter pats; tin shaving mug; 2 traps for animals; tin baker for cakes; reel to wind yarn into skeins; curious mouse trap; covering for sailor's hand when sewing; tin dripping pan set under gridiron to catch gravy; farmers' whip; 2 ft. stick; stick to measure wood; 3 fans; iron kitchen candlestick; ear trumpet; trowel; glass tumbler; boot-jack; log-wood for coloring; iron snuffers and tray; 2 butcher knives; case knife; razor; flax found in chest; 1 square; pencil made by Thoreau; piece of wood cut in strange shape; pair of cards for carding wool; bedroom candlestick; wall candlestick; iron kitchen candlestick; spectacle case; wall basket for kitchen; comb; pair iron spectacles, with strings; ladies' pocket; neckerchief; pair home made ladies' shoes; man's handkerchief; shoe buckles; 3

augurs; homespun tow bag; card of buttons; early American-made wrapping paper; 1 copy book; 1 quill pen; woman's waist of purple camlet; flat iron with removable interior; 4 muslin caps; 2 bonnet pins; old slate; copperplate printed curtain; pair small clothes; ruffled shirt (linen); clothes basket; beeswax for sewing; 5 weights for balance; wooden box marked John Barret; iron pot (large) to boil meat, fish, soup, etc.; pair iron kitchen tongs; brass skimmer; iron frying pan with long handle; heckleboard; tripod to set pots in when hot; iron kitchen shovel; logger head or flip iron; spit of tin kitchen; wooden tray to lift flour meal, etc.; small brass kettle to boil water; bake kettle (iron) with iron cover, or Dutch oven, to bake bread; wooden pail for general use; churn and dasher; demijohn (without wicker cover); stick to smooth feather bed; walking cane; 4 candle rods used in dipping candles; home made bush scythe; tinder box (with flint and steel); hand mirror; comb and snuff box; home made apple picker; peat used for fuel; wooden spigot; 5 wooden measures (half bushel, peck, 4 qt., 2 qt., 1 qt.); tin baker for pastry; hand shaved basket; bed screw or wrench (with bed pin); hand made iron hinge; trammel used on crane for pot; axe; large brass kettle to boil clothes or preserves; iron tea-kettle with iron to tip; iron spade; wrought iron kitchen crane; iron griddle to fry cakes; cheese box; wooden bowl for washing dishes; wooden butter bowl; small iron kettle to set on hearth; pot-hook for crane; iron spider to bake hoe cakes; iron furnace to heat flat irons or to cook small things; pair of andirons (iron); very small kettle; small iron pot for general cooking; iron kettle to boil water and cook vegetables; hay hook; deck of cards; brass dish with open-work handle.

W. W. Warner, Madison.—Old piano, the first brought to Madison. It was owned by Mrs. George C. Russell of South Madison, who brought it here in 1853. The instrument is one of Lemuel Gilbert's "patent actions," has a solid mahogany case, and at the time it was bought cost \$650.

Periodicals and Newspapers currently received at the Library

[Corrected to October 1, 1903.]

Periodicals

- Academy (w). London.
- Acadiensis (q). St. John, N. B.
- Advance Advocate (m). St. Louis.
- Alumni Report (m). Philadelphia.
- American Anthropologist (q). New York.
- Antiquarian (bi-m). Chicago.
- Catholic Historical Researches (q). Philadelphia.
- Catholic Historical Society Record (q). Philadelphia.
- Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia.
- Co-operator (w). Lewiston, Maine.
- Economic Association, Publications (q). New York.
- Economist (w). New York.
- Federationist (m). Washington.
- Geographical Society, Bulletin (bi-m). New York.
- Historical Magazine (q). Nashville.
- Historical Review (q). New York.
- Issue (m). Columbus.
- Journal of Theology (q). Chicago.
- Lumberman (w). Chicago.
- Missionary (m). New York.
- Monthly Magazine. Washington.
- Philosophical Society Proceedings. Philadelphia.
- Pressman (m). St. Louis.
- School Board Journal (m). Milwaukee.
- Statistical Association, Publications (q). Boston.
- Thresherman (m). Madison.
- Annals of Iowa (q). Des Moines.
- of St. Joseph (m). West De Pere.
- Antiquary (m). London.
- Arena (m). Boston.

- Athenæum (w). London.
- Atlantic Monthly. Boston.
- Baltimore & Ohio Ry., Relief Dept. Statement of Disbursements (m).
- Baltimore, Enoch Pratt Free Library Bulletin (q).
- Berkshire Athenæum, Quarterly Bulletin. Pittsfield, Mass.
- Bible Society Record (m). New York.
- Biblia (m). Meriden, Conn.
- Bibliotheca Sacra (q). Oberlin.
- Black and Red (m). Watertown.
- Blackwood's Magazine (m). Edinburgh.
- Board of Trade Journal (m). Portland, Maine.
- Bookman (m). New York.
- Bookseller (m). Chicago.
- (m). London.
- Boston Ideas (w).
- Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
- Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, Co-operative Bulletin (m).
- Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Journal (m). Cleveland.
- Browning's Magazine (m). Milwaukee.
- Buchdrucker-Zeitung (sl-m). Indianapolis.
- Buenos Ayres (S. A.) Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics.
- Buffalo (N. Y.) Grosvenor Library Bulletin (q).
- Bulletin (m). Evansville.
- (m). Nashville.
- of Bibliography (q). Boston.
- Bureau of American Republics, Monthly Bulletin. Washington.
- By the Wayside (m). Milwaukee.
- California State Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Sacramento.
- Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (m).
- Camp Cleghorn Assembly Herald (m). Waupaca.
- Canadian Bookseller (m). Toronto.
- Magazine (m). Toronto.
- Patent Office Record (m). Ottawa.
- Carpenter (m). Indianapolis.
- Catholic World (m). New York.
- Century (m). New York.
- Chambers's Journal (m). Edinburgh.
- Charities (w). New York.
- Chautauquan (m). Springfield, Ohio.
- Chicago, Statistics of City of (bl-m).
- Christian Register (w). Boston.
- Church Building Quarterly. New York.
- News (m). St. Louis.
- Times (m). Milwaukee.

78 Wisconsin Historical Society

- Cincinnati Public Library, Library Leaflet (m).
—— ———, Quarterly Bulletin.
Cleveland Terminal & Valley Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements (m).
Clinique (m). Chicago.
Coast Seamen's Journal (w). San Francisco.
College Chips (m). Decorah, Iowa.
Columbia University Quarterly. New York.
—— ———, Studies in Political Science. New York.
Commons (m). Chicago.
Comptes Rendus de l'Athénée Louisianais (m). New Orleans.
Connecticut Magazine (m). Hartford.
Contemporary Review (m). London.
Cook's Excursionist (m). New York.
Co-operator (m). Burley, Washington.
Cosmopolitan (m). New York.
Country Life in America (m). New York.
Craftsman (m). New York.
Critic (m). New York.
Cumulative Index to Periodicals (m). Cleveland.
Current Literature (m). New York.
Dedham (Mass.) Historical Register (q).
Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter (m). Chicago.
Dial (si-m). Chicago.
Dialect Notes (ann). New Haven.
Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette (m). New York.
Direct Legislation Record (q). Newark.
Directory Bulletin (q). Milwaukee.
Dover (N. H.) Public Library Bulletin (tri-y).
Dublin Review (q).
Dunn County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, Bulletin (q). Menomonie.
Eclectic Magazine (m). Boston.
Edinburgh Review (q).
English Historical Review (q). London.
Era (m). Philadelphia.
Essex Antiquarian (q). Salem, Mass.
—— Institute Historical Collections (q). Salem, Mass.
Evangelical Episcopalian (m). Chicago.
Evangelists Sendebud (m). College View, Neb.
Evangelisk Luthersk Kirketidende (w). Decorah, Iowa.
Fame (m). New York.
Flaming Sword (w). Chicago.
Forestry and Irrigation (m). Washington.

- Fortnightly Review (m). London.
- Forum (q). New York.
- Fourth Estate (w). New York.
- Free Russia (m). London.
- Society (w). Chicago.
- Friends' Intelligencer and Journal (w). Philadelphia.
- Fruitman and Garden Guest (m). Mount Vernon, Iowa.
- Genealogical Quarterly Magazine. Burlington, Vermont.
- Gentleman's Magazine (m). London.
- Gideon Quarterly, Madison.
- Good Government (m). New York.
- Granite Cutter's Journal (m). Washington.
- Monthly. Concord, Mass.
- Grant Family Magazine (bi-m). Montclair, N. J.
- Gulf States Historical Magazine (bi-m). Montgomery, Ala.
- Hackensack (N. J.) Johnson Public Library, Bulletin (bi-m).
- Harper's Magazine (m). New York.
- Weekly. New York.
- Hartford (Conn.) Seminary Record (q).
- Public Library Bulletin (m).
- Harvard University Calendar (w). Cambridge, Mass.
- Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (q).
- Helena (Mont.) Public Library Bulletin (si-y).
- Helping Hand (m). Ashland.
- Hiram House Life (bi-m). Cleveland.
- Historic Quarterly. Manchester, N. H.
- Hoard's Dairyman (w). Fort Atkinson.
- Home Missionary (q). New York.
- Visitor (m). Chicago.
- House Beautiful (m). Chicago.
- Illustrated London News (w). London.
- Official Journal (Patents) (w). London.
- Illustreret Familie-Journal (w). Minneapolis.
- Independent (w). New York.
- Index Library (q). Birmingham, Eng.
- Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction (q). Indianapolis.
- International Good Templar (m). Milwaukee.
- Quarterly. Burlington, Vermont.
- Socialist Review (m). Chicago.
- Wood-Worker (m). Chicago.
- Iowa Journal of History and Politics (q). Iowa City.
- Masonic Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Cedar Rapids.
- Iron Molders' Journal (m). Cincinnati.
- Irrigation Age (m). Chicago.

80 Wisconsin Historical Society

- Jerseyman (q). Flemington, N. J.
 Johns Hopkins University Circulars (m). Baltimore.
 Journal of American Folk-Lore (q). Boston.
 — of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders (m). Kansas City.
 — of Cincinnati Society of Natural History (q). Cincinnati.
 — of Political Economy (q). Chicago.
 — of the Franklin Institute (m). Philadelphia.
 — of Switchmen's Union (m). Buffalo.
 — of Zoöphily (m). Philadelphia.
 Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, Quarterly.
 — University Science Bulletin (bi-m). Lawrence.
 Kentucky State Historical Society Register (q). Frankfort.
 — — — —, Record (tri-y). Frankfort.
 Kimball Family News (m). Topeka.
 Kingsley House Record (m). Pittsburg.
 Lake Breeze (m). Sheboygan.
 Lamp (m). New York.
 — (m). Randolph.
 Letters on Brewing (q). Milwaukee.
 Lewisiana (m). Guilford, Conn.
 Liberia (bi-y). Washington.
 Library Journal (m). New York.
 — News (m). Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.
 — Record, Bulletin of Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library (bi-m).
 Light (m). La Crosse.
 Literary Digest (w). New York.
 — News (m). New York.
 Littell's Living Age (w). Boston.
 Living Church Annual. Milwaukee.
 Locomotive (m). Hartford.
 — Firemen's Magazine (m). Indianapolis.
 Los Angeles Public Library, Bulletin (m).
 — Saturday Post (m).
 Lost Cause (m). Louisville, Kentucky.
 Lower Norfolk County Virginia Antiquary. Richmond.
 Lucifer (w). Chicago.
 Lutheraneren (w). Minneapolis.
 McClure's Magazine (m). New York.
 Machinists' Monthly Journal. Cleveland.
 Macmillan's Magazine (m). London.
 Manchester (Eng.) Literary and Philosophical Society.
 Manitoba Gazette (w). Winnipeg.
 Marathon County, School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, Bulletin (q). Wausau.

Periodicals Received

81

- Masonic Tidings** (m). Milwaukee.
Mayflower Descendant (q). Boston.
Medford (Mass.) Historical Register (q).
Mercury (m). East Div. High School, Milwaukee.
Methodist Review (bi-m). New York.
Michigan Dairy and Food Dept., Bulletin (m). Lansing.
Milton (Wis.) College Review (m).
Milwaukee Health Department Monthly Report.
—— **Medical Journal** (m).
—— **Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.**
Missionary Herald (m). Boston.
Monona Lake Quarterly. Madison.
Motor (m). Madison.
Motorman and Conductor (m). Detroit.
Municipality (m). Madison.
Munsey's Magazine (m). New York.
Nashua (N. H.) Public Library Quarterly Bulletin.
Nation (w). New York.
National Assoc. of Wool Manufacturers, Bulletin (q). Boston.
—— **Bulletin of Charities and Correction** (q). Chicago.
—— **Glass Budget** (w). Pittsburg.
—— **Review** (m). London.
Nature Study (m). Manchester, N. H.
Nebraska Bulletin of Labor. Lincoln.
New Bedford (Mass.) Free Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
New Century Path (w). Point Loma, Cal.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register (q). Boston.
—— **Magazine** (m). Boston.
New Hampshire Library Commission, Bulletin (q). Concord.
New Jersey Historical Society, Proceedings. Paterson.
New Philosophy (q). Lancaster, Pa.
New Shakespeareana (q). Westfield, N. J.
New York Dept. of Labor, Bulletin (q). New York.
—— **Genealogical and Biographical Record** (q). New York.
—— **Public Library Bulletin** (m). New York.
—— **State Board of Health, Bulletin** (m). New York.
—— **State, Department of Health, Bulletin** (m). Albany.
Nineteenth Century (m). London.
Normal Advance (m). Oshkosh.
—— **Pointer** (m). Stevens Point.
North American Review (m). New York.
North Carolina Booklet (m). Raleigh.
—— **Historical and Genealogical Register** (q). Edenton.
Northwestern Miller (w). Minneapolis.

82 Wisconsin Historical Society

- Notes and Queries (m). London.
 — — — (m). Manchester, N. H.
 Nouvelle-France (m). Quebec.
 Official Journal of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers of America (m). La Fayette, Ind.
 Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly. Columbus.
 — Farmer (w). Cleveland.
 Old Continental (bi-m). Des Moines.
 "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. Columbus.
 Open Shelf. Cleveland Public Library (q).
 Oregon Historical Society, Quarterly. Portland.
 Osteopathic World (m). Minneapolis.
 Our Church Life (m). Madison.
 — Day (m). Chicago.
 — Young People (m). Milwaukee.
 Out West (m). San Francisco.
 Outing (m). New York.
 Outlook. (w). New York.
 Overland Monthly. San Francisco.
 Owl (q). Kewaunee.
 Peabody Institute Library, Bulletin (q). Danvers, Mass.
 Pennsylvania Magazine of History (q). Philadelphia.
 People's Press (w). Chicago.
 Philadelphia Library Company, Quarterly Bulletin.
 Philippine Islands, Official Gazette (m). Manila.
 Philosophèr (m). Wausau.
 Pilgrim (m). Battle Creek, Mich.
 Pittsburgh & Western Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements (m).
 Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library, Monthly Bulletin.
 Political Science Quarterly. New York.
 Pratt Institute Free Library, Co-operative Bulletin (m). Brooklyn, N. Y.
 — — — Monthly. Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Presbyterian and Reformed Review (q). Philadelphia.
 Princeton (N. J.) University Bulletin (m).
 Providence (R. I.) Public Libraries Bulletin (m).
 Public (w). Chicago.
 Public Libraries (m). Chicago.
 — Opinion (w). New York.
 Publishers' Circular and Booksellers' Record (w). London.
 — Weekly. New York.
 Quarterly Bibliography of Books Reviewed. Bloomington, Ind.
 — Review. New York.

Queen's Quarterly. Kingston, Ont.
 Railroad Telegrapher (m). Peoria, Ill.
 Railway Conductor (m). Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Recherches Historiques, Bulletin (m). Lévis, Que.
 Record and Guide (w). New York.
 Records of the Past (m). Washington.
 Retail Clerks' International Advocate (m). Denver.
 Review of Reviews (m). New York.
 Revue Canadienne (m). Montreal.
 Round Table (m). Beloit.
 St. Andrew's Cross (m). Pittsburgh.
 Salem (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (m).
 Salvation (m). New York.
 San Francisco Public Library, Bulletin (m).
 San Jose (Cal.) Library Bulletin (m).
 Sanitary Inspector (q). Augusta.
 Savings and Loan Review (m). New York.
 School Bell Echoes (m). Merrill.
 Scottish Record Society (q). Edinburgh.
 Scribner's Magazine (m). New York.
 Sentinel of Christian Liberty (m). New York.
 Sewanee (Tenn.) Review (q).
 Single Tax Review (q). New York.
 Skandinavisk Farmer-Journal (m). Minneapolis.
 Smalley's Magazine (m). St. Paul.
 Sound Currency (q). New York.
 South Atlantic Quarterly. Durham, N. C.
 South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine (q). Charleston.
 South Dakotan (m). Mitchell.
 Southern History Association, Publications (bi-m). Washington.
 — Letter (m). Tuskegee.
 — Missioner (m). Lawrenceville, Va.
 Sphinx (si-m). Madison.
 Spirit of Missions (m). New York.
 Standard (w). Chicago.
 Stone-cutters' Journal (m). Washington.
 Stoughton (Wis.) High School Days (m).
 Sunset (m). San Francisco.
 Tailor (m). Bloomington, Ill.
 Temperance Cause (m). Boston.
 Texas State Historical Association Quarterly. Austin.
 Times (w). London.
 Tradesman (si-m). Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Transallegany Historical Magazine (q). Morgantown, W. Va.

84 Wisconsin Historical Society

- Travelers' Record (m). Hartford.
 Typographical Journal (m). Indianapolis.
 Unionist (m). Green Bay.
 U. S. Census Bulletin.
 — Commerce of Island of Cuba, Monthly Summary.
 — Dept. of State, Consular Reports (m).
 — Commerce of the Philippine Islands, Monthly Summary.
 — Congressional Record (d).
 — Dept. of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Service, Oregon Section (m).
 — — Climate and Crop Service, Wisconsin Section (w and m).
 — — Crop Reporter (m).
 — — Experiment Station, Record (m).
 — — Library Bulletin (m).
 — — Monthly Weather Review.
 — Dept. of Labor, Bulletin (bi-m).
 — Dept. of State, Consular Reports (m).
 — Patent Office, Official Gazette (w).
 — Supt. of Documents. Catalogue of U. S. Documents (m).
 — Treasury Dept., Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.
 — — Public Health Reports (w).
 University of Tennessee Record (q). Knoxville.
 — of Virginia, Bulletin (q). Charlottesville.
 Vaccination (m). Terre Haute, Ind.
 Vanguard (m). Green Bay.
 Vermont Antiquarian (q). Burlington.
 Views (m). Washington.
 Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (q). Richmond.
 Wage Earners' Self-Culture Clubs (m). St. Louis.
 — Worker (m). Detroit.
 Warren County Library Bulletin (q). Monmouth, Ill.
 West Virginia Historical Magazine (q). Charleston.
 Westminster Review (m). London.
 Whist (m). Milwaukee.
 White Family (q). Haverhill, Mass.
 Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Osterhout Free Library, Bulletins (m).
 William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine. Williamsburg, Va.
 Wilmington Institute Free Library Bulletin (m).
 Wiltshire's Monthly Magazine. New York.
 Wilson Bulletin (q). Oberlin.
 Wisconsin Alumni Magazine (m). Madison.
 — *Archaeologist* (q). Milwaukee.
 — *Citizen* (m). Brodhead.

- *Epworthian* (m). Waupaca.
- *Horticulturist* (m). Baraboo.
- *Journal of Education* (m). Madison.
- *Medical Recorder* (m). Janesville.
- *Natural History Society Bulletin* (q). Milwaukee.
- *Presbyterin Review* (bi-m). Appleton.
- Woman's Tribune* (si-m). Washington.
- World's Fair Bulletin* (m). St. Louis.
- *Work* (m). New York.
- Young Churchman* (w). Milwaukee.
- *Eagle* (m). Sinsinawa.
- Zeitschrift für Ethnology* (si-m). Berlin.
- Zion Parish Paper* (m). Oconomowoc.

Wisconsin Papers

The following Wisconsin newspapers are, through the gift of the publishers, received at the library and bound; all of them are weekly editions, except where otherwise noted:

- Albany*—Albany Vindicator.
- Algoma*—Algoma Record.
- Alma*—Buffalo County Journal.
- Antigo*—Antigo Herald; Antigo Republican; Weekly News Item.
- Appleton*—Appleton Crescent (d and w); Appleton Volksfreund; Appleton Weekly Post; Gegenwart; Montags-Blatt.
- Arcadia*—Arcadian; Leader.
- Ashland*—Ashland Daily Press; Ashland News (d); Ashland Weekly Press.
- Augusta*—Eagle.
- Baldwin*—Baldwin Bulletin.
- Baraboo*—Baraboo Republic; Sauk County Democrat.
- Barron*—Barron County Shield.
- Bayfield*—Bayfield County Press.
- Beaver Dam*—Beaver Dam Argus; Dodge County Citizen.
- Belleville*—Sugar River Recorder.
- Beloit*—Beloit Free Press (d and w).
- Benton*—Benton Advocate.
- Berlin*—Berlin Weekly Journal.
- Black River Falls*—Badger State Banner; Jackson County Journal.
- Bloomer*—Bloomer Advance.
- Bloomington*—Bloomington Record.
- Boscobel*—Boscobel Sentinel; Dial-Enterprise.
- Brandon*—Brandon Times.

86 Wisconsin Historical Society

Brodhead—Brodhead Independent; Brodhead Register; Wisconsin Citizen (m).

Brooklyn—Brooklyn News.

Burlington—Standard Democrat (German and English editions).

Cambria—Cambria News.

Cashton—Cashton Record.

Cassville—Cassville Index.

Cedarburg—Cedarburg News.

Centuria—Centuria Outlook.

Chetek—Chetek Alert.

Chilton—Chilton Times.

Chippewa Falls—Catholic Sentinel; Chippewa Times; Weekly Herald.

Clinton—Clinton Herald; Rock County Banner.

Colby—Phonograph.

Columbus—Columbus Democrat.

Crandon—Forest Republican.

Cranmoor—Cranberry Grower (m).

Cumberland—Cumberland Advocate.

Dale—Dale Recorder.

Darlington—Darlington Democrat; Republican-Journal; Republican Farmer.

De Forest—De Forest Times.

Delavan—Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Wisconsin Times.

De Pere—Brown County Democrat; De Pere News.

Dodgeville—Dodgeville Chronicle; Dodgeville Sun; Iowa County Republic.

Durand—Entering Wedge; Pepin County Courier.

Eagle River—Vilas County News.

Eau Claire—Telegram (d and w); Weekly Leader.

Edgerton—Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.

Elkhorn—Blade; Elkhorn Independent.

Ellsworth—Pierce County Herald.

Elroy—Elroy Tribune.

Evansville—Badger; Enterprise; Evansville Review; Tribune.

Fennimore—Fennimore Times.

Florence—Florence Mining News.

Fond du Lac—Commonwealth (d and s-w); Daily Reporter.

Fort Atkinson—Jefferson County Union.

Fountain City—Alma Blaetter; Buffalo County Republikaner.

Frederic—Frederic Star.

Friendship—Adams County Press.

Glenwood—Glenwood Tribune.

- Grand Rapids*—Wood County Reporter.
- Grantsburg*—Burnett County Sentinel; Journal of Burnett County.
- Green Bay*—Green Bay Advocate (s-w); Green Bay Review; Green Bay Semi-Weekly Gazette.
- Greenwood*—Greenwood Gleaner.
- Hancock*—Hancock News.
- Hartford*—Hartford Press.
- Hudson*—Hudson Star-Times; True Republican.
- Hurley*—Iron County Republican; Montreal River Miner.
- Independence*—Independence News Wave.
- Janesville*—Janesville Daily Gazette; Recorder and Times.
- Jefferson*—Jefferson Banner.
- Juneau*—Independent; Juneau Telephone.
- Kaukauna*—Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.
- Kenosha*—Kenosha Evening News (d); Kenosha Union; Telegraph-Courier.
- Kewaunee*—Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunské Listy.
- Kilbourn*—Mirror-Gazette.
- Knapp*—Knapp News.
- La Crosse*—La Crosse Chronicle (d and w); Herold and Volksfreund; Nord-Stern; Nord-Stern Blätter.
- Ladysmith*—Gates County Journal.
- Lake Geneva*—Herald.
- Lake Mills*—Lake Mills Leader.
- Lake Nebagamon*—Nebagamon Enterprise.
- Lancaster*—Grant County Herald; Weekly Teller.
- Linden*—South West Wisconsin.
- Lodi*—Lodi Valley News.
- Madison*—Amerika; Daily Cardinal; Madison Democrat (d); Northwestern Mail; Scandinavian American; State; Weekly Madisonian; Wisconsin Botschafter; Wisconsin Farmer; Wisconsin Staats-Zeitung; Wisconsin State Journal (d and w).
- Manitowoc*—Manitowoc Citizen; Manitowoc Daily Herald; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Post; Nord-Westen; Wahrheit.
- Marinette*—Förposten; Eagle-Star (d and w).
- Marshfield*—Marshfield Times.
- Mauston*—Juneau County Chronicle; Mauston Star.
- Medford*—Taylor County Star-News; Waldbote.
- Menomonie*—Dunn County News; Menomonie Times; Nord-Stern.
- Merrill*—Merrill Advocate; Wisconsin Thalbote.
- Merrillan*—Wisconsin Leader.
- Middleton*—Middleton Times-Herald.
- Milton*—Weekly Telephone.
- Milwaukee*—Acker-und Gartenbau-Zeltung (s-m); Catholic Citizen;

88 Wisconsin Historical Society

Columbia; Evangelisch-Lutherische Gemeinde-Blatt (s-m); Evening Wisconsin (d); Excelsior; Germania (s-w); Germania und Abend Post (d); Kurier Polski (d); Milwaukee Daily News; Milwaukee Free Press (d); Milwaukee Herald (s-w and d); Milwaukee Journal (d); Milwaukee Sentinel (d); Seebote (s-w); Social Democratic Herald; Union Signal; Vorwärts; Wahrheit; Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund (s-w); Wisconsin Weekly Advocate.

Mineral Point—Iowa County Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

Minoqua—Minoqua Times.

Mondovi—Mondovi Herald.

Monroe—Journal-Gazette; Monroe Daily Journal; Monroe Evening Times; Monroe Sentinel.

Montello—Montello Express.

Mount Horeb—Mount Horeb Times.

Necedah—Necedah Republican.

Neenah—Friend and Guide.

Neillsville—Neillsville Times; Republican and Press.

New Lisbon—New Lisbon Times.

New London—Press; New London Republican.

New Richmond—Republican-Voice (s-w).

North La Crosse—Weekly Argus.

Oconomowoc—Oconomowoc Enterprise; Wisconsin Free Press.

Oconto—Oconto County Reporter.

Oconto Falls—Oconto Falls Herald.

Omro—Omro Herald; Omro Journal.

Oregon—Oregon Observer.

Osceola—Osceola Sun; Polk County Press.

Oshkosh—Daily Northwestern; Weekly Times; Wisconsin Telegraph.

Palmyra—Palmyra Enterprise.

Pepin—Pepin Star.

Peshtigo—Peshtigo Times.

Phillips—Bee; Phillips Times.

Pittsville—Pittsville Wisconsin Times.

Plainfield—Sun.

Platteville—Grant County News; Grant County Witness.

Plymouth—Plymouth Reporter; Plymouth Review.

Portage—Portage Weekly Democrat; Wisconsin State Register.

Port Washington—Port Washington Star; Port Washington Zeitung.

Poynette—Poynette Press.

Prairie du Chien—Courier; Prairie du Chien Union.

Prentice—Prentice Calumet.

Prescott—Prescott Tribune.

Princeton—Princeton Republic; Princeton Star.

Racine—Racine Correspondent; Racine Journal; Racine Daily

Times; **Slavie** (s-w); **Wisconsin Agriculturist**.

Reedsburg—Reedsburg Free Press.

Rhineland—Rhineland Herald; Vindicator.

Rice Lake—Rice Lake Chronotype; Rice Lake Leader.

Richland Center—Republican Observer; Richland Rustic.

Rio—Badger Blade; Columbia County Reporter.

Ripon—Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Press.

River Falls—River Falls Journal.

St. Croix Falls—St. Croix Valley Standard.

Shawano—Volksbote-Wochenblatt.

Sheboygan—National Demokrat; Sheboygan Herald; Sheboygan Telegram (d); Sheboygan Zeitung.

Sheboygan Falls—Sheboygan County News.

Shell Lake—Shell Lake Watchman; Washburn County Register.

Shiocton—Shiocton News.

Shullsburg—Pick and Gad.

Soldiers Grove—Kickapoo Valley Journal.

Sparta—Monroe County Democrat; Sparta Herald.

Spring Green—Weekly Home News.

Stanley—Stanley Republican.

Stevens Point—Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.

Stoughton—Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub.

Sturgeon Bay—Advocate; Door County Democrat.

Sun Prairie—Sun Prairie Countryman.

Superior—Evening Telegram (d); Inland Ocean; Superior Tidende.

Thorp—Thorp Courier.

Tomah—Tomah Journal.

Tomahawk—Tomahawk.

Trempealeau—Trempealeau Herald; Trempealeau Gazette.

Two Rivers—Chronicle.

Union Grove—Union Grove Enterprise.

Viola—Intelligencer.

Viroqua—Vernon County Censor; Viroqua Republican.

Warrens—Warrens Index.

Washburn—Washburn Times.

Waterford—Waterford Post.

Waterloo—Waterloo Journal.

Watertown—Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican; Watertown Weltbürger.

Waukesha—Waukesha Dispatch (s-m); Waukesha Freeman; Waukesha Weekly Press.

Waupaca—Waupaca Post; Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican.

Waupun—Waupun Leader.

Wausau—Central Wisconsin; Deutsche Pioneer; Wausau Pilot; Wau-

90 Wisconsin Historical Society

sau Record (d and w).

Wautoma—Wauwasha Argus.

West Bend—Washington County Pilot; West Bend News.

Weyauwega—Deutsche Chronik; Weyauwega Chronicle.

Whitewater—Whitewater Gazette; Whitewater Register.

Wilmot—Agitator.

Wonewoc—Wonewoc Reporter.

Other Newspapers

are received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

ALABAMA.

Birmingham—Labor Advocate.

ALASKA.

Sitka—Alaskan.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles—Los Angeles Socialist.

San Francisco—San Francisco Chronicle (d); San Francisco Tageblatt.

COLORADO.

Denver—Weekly Rocky Mountain News.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—Washington Post (d).

GEORGIA.

Atlanta—Atlanta Constitution (d).

ILLINOIS.

Chicago—Chicago-Posten; Chicago Record-Herald (d); Chicago Tribune (d); Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung (d); Christelige Talsmand; Fackel; Folke-Vennen; Hemlandet; Skandinaven (d and s-w); Svenska Amerikanaren; Vorbote; Chicago Socialist; Courrier-Canadien.

Galesburg—Galesburg Labor News.

Quincy—Quincy Labor News.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis—Union.

IOWA.

Cedar Falls—Dannevirke.

Decorah—Decorah-Posten (s-w).

Lake Mills—Republikaneren.

Newspapers Received

91

KANSAS.

Independence—Star and Kansan.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans—Times-Democrat (d).

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Boston Herald (d); Boston Transcript.

Groton—Groton Landmark.

Holyoke—Blene.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit—Herold.

Marquette—Mining Journal.

MINNESOTA.

Duluth—Labor World.

Minneapolis—Folkebladet; Minneapolis Tidende; Nye Normanden; Ugebladet.

St. Paul—Minnesota Stats Tidning; Nordvesten; Pioneer Press (d);

Twin City Guardian.

Winona—Westlicher Herold; Sonntags-Winona.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha—Danske Pioneer.

NEW YORK.

Buffalo—Arbeiter Zeitung.

New York—Arbetaren; Freiheit; Irish World; New York Tribune (d); New Yorker Volkszeitung (d); Vorwärts; Weekly People; Worker.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Grand Forks—Normanden.

Hillsboro—Statstidende.

OHIO.

Chillicothe—Mystic Worker (m).

Cincinnati—Brauer-Zeitung.

Cleveland—Arbeiter Socialistische Zeitung; Bakers' Journal; Cleveland Citizen.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Erie—Public Ownership (m).

Lancaster—Labor Leader.

Pittsburg—National Labor Tribune.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—Weekly News and Courier.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls—Fremad; Syd Dakota Ekko.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City—Salt Lake Semi-Weekly Tribune; Deseret Evening News.

WASHINGTON.

Home—Demonstrator.

Parkland—Pacific Herald.

Spokane—Freemen's Labor Journal; New Time.

CANADA.

Montreal—Cultivateur; Gazette (d).

Toronto—Daily Mail and Empire.

Victoria—Semi-Weekly Colonist.

ENGLAND.

London—Times (w).

GERMANY.

Frankfort—Wochenblatt der Frankfurter Zeitung.

PORTO RICO.

San Juan—San Juan News (d).

Tabular summary of foregoing lists

[illegible]

Wisconsin Necrology, 1903¹

By Mary Stuart Foster, Library Assistant

A. E. Bovay, born in Jefferson county, New York, July 12, 1818; died at Santa Monica, California, January 29, 1903. He was graduated from Norwich university in 1841; afterwards was principal of the Glens Falls and Oswego academies; professor of languages in the Bristol (Tennessee) military college, and professor of mathematics in the New York City Commercial institute. In the meantime he read law and in July, 1846, was admitted to the state bar at Utica. In 1850, he moved to Ripon, Wisconsin, and in 1859 was elected to the assembly. He served in the union army during the civil war, and was made a major of Wisconsin volunteers, also provost marshal of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia. Major Bovay is said to have been first in framing the earliest organization of what has been known as the republican party. On March 20, 1854, during the pendency of the Nebraska bill in the house of representatives at Washington, Mr. Bovay, with a few of his fellow townsmen, called the first mass meeting in Ripon to organize a new party.

George T. Cole, born at Cleveland, Ohio, October 3, 1832, died at Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, September 22, 1903. Mr. Cole's parents moved to Wisconsin in 1836, when he was but three years of age, and two years later settled at Sheboygan Falls, where Mr. Cole has since lived. In politics he was a democrat, and had repeatedly been a delegate to state conventions.

Orsamus Cole, born at Cazenovia, New York, August 23, 1819; died at Milwaukee, May 5, 1903. He completed his literary education at Union college, Schenectady, graduating in 1843, and moved to Chicago, going from there to Potosi, Grant county, Wisconsin, where two years later he was elected a member of the constitutional convention of the state. In 1848 he was elected to congress, and in 1853 accepted the nomination of the Whigs for attorney general of Wisconsin, but with-

¹For the ten months ending September 30, 1903.

94 Wisconsin Historical Society

drew on account of dissatisfaction. Later he was placed on the Barstow democratic ticket, which move resulted in the formation of the republican party the succeeding year. The supreme court of the state was shortly after organized, and in 1855 Mr. Cole was elected by the new republican party, as associate justice. Judge Cole remained a member of the court until his retirement in 1892, having served thirty-seven years, the longest that any judge ever occupied it in this state, and exceeding the record of John Marshall upon the United States supreme court bench. Judge Cole took part in the famous decisions of the fugitive slave law in the stormy times before the war; and during the civil conflict he was one of the judges who decided the questions which arose out of the draft system. Judge Cole was chief justice for a number of years before his retirement.

Edwin Ellis, born at Peru, Maine, May 24, 1824; died at Ashland, May 3, 1903. He graduated from Bowdoin college in 1844, and two years later took his degree as doctor of medicine at the University of the City of New York. Dr. Ellis practiced medicine in Farmington and Oldtown, Maine, until 1854, when he removed to St. Paul, where he, in company with several others, formed a syndicate for the purpose of laying out town sites in the then territory of Minnesota and state of Wisconsin. Dr. Ellis was sent by this syndicate to La Pointe and Chequamegon bay in the winter of 1855-56, going overland from St. Paul, via St. Croix Falls and the Lake Superior trail to Superior city; thence by snow-shoes along the shore of Lake Superior to his destination. He moved his family shortly after to Bay City, as that portion of Ashland was then called. In 1861 Dr. Ellis removed to Odenah, where he taught the Indian school for four years; from there he moved to Ontonagon, Michigan, and in 1873 returned to Ashland, where he has since lived. He was president of the school board for many years, and to him more than any other man belongs the credit of securing the Wisconsin Central railway for Ashland. A narrative of Dr. Ellis is a history of Ashland. He will long be remembered for his great liberality in all public enterprises.

John M. Evans, born at Addison, Vermont, February 12, 1820; died at Evansville, Wisconsin, August 23, 1903. In 1838 he went to La Porte, Indiana, where he followed the trade of a carpenter for three years, but was obliged to abandon it on account of ill health, and he then began the study of medicine, receiving the degree of M. D. from La Porte college in 1846. That same year Dr. Evans moved to "the Grove," a small settlement in Wisconsin, the name, however, being soon changed to Evansville in his honor. Dr. Evans passed the remainder of his life in professional work in Evansville. He was postmaster

from 1852 to 1855, and the first mayor of the city. He was elected to the legislature in 1853, and again three years later. In 1861 he was commissioned surgeon of the 13th Wis. infantry, and continued in active service until 1865. Dr. Evans was one of the oldest and most prominent Masons in the state, having joined the order in 1841 at La Porte. He was also an honorary member of the "Oriental Order of the Palm and Shell," an honor which has been conferred upon but very few in the state.

Gottlieb Grimm, born in Württemberg, Germany, in 1831; died at Madison, January 27, 1903. Mr. Grimm came to America in 1849, locating in Madison in 1850, where he entered a book bindery, having learned the trade before his arrival in this country. In 1860 the Madison Book Bindery was started, and Mr. Grimm was made foreman, and since 1874 he has been the head of the firm. He has served as alderman and city treasurer, and been prominent in many local societies.

Samuel Dexter Hastings, born in Massachusetts, July 24, 1816; died at Evanston, Illinois, March 26, 1903. At an early age Mr. Hastings moved to Philadelphia, where he became a leader of the Abolition party. From there he moved to Geneva, Wisconsin, and was elected to the legislature in 1848, where together with Josiah F. Willard, father of Frances E. Willard, who was elected the same year from the Janesville district, he became a leader in the session of 1849 on the questions of abolition of slavery and prohibition. He soon moved to La Crosse and from there to Trempealeau, from which county he was again elected to the legislature in 1856. In 1857 he was elected to the office of state treasurer, which he held four years. In 1883 he was defeated for governor on the prohibition ticket. He was a prominent member of the Good Templars, being elected right worthy grand templar of the International Supreme Lodge in 1863, holding that office until 1868. He was again placed at the head of the order at the session held in London in 1873, his term of office closing in 1874. Under his leadership this was the most prosperous year in the history of this great temperance organization. In 1876 the supreme lodge sent him to Australia and New Zealand, where he placed the order upon a substantial basis. He was one of the most distinguished laymen in the Congregational church, and was one of the founders of the Monona Lake Assembly, being its president at the time of his death. He did more than any other man to establish the state board of charities and reform in Wisconsin, and was one of the strongest men in the prohibition party in America.

96 Wisconsin Historical Society

Buell Eldridge Hutchinson, born in Jefferson county, New York, November 26, 1829; died at Chicago, March 10, 1902. Mr. Hutchinson was educated at Potsdam Academy in Canton, New York, and came to Wisconsin in 1848, locating at Prairie du Chien. He went from there to St. Paul, doing editorial work on *The Press*, and in 1851 returned to Prairie du Chien and started what has since become *The Courier*. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, in 1856 was elected to the assembly and the same year was appointed district attorney of Crawford county. He was a member of the state senate and also a regent of the University of Wisconsin at the breaking out of the civil war, and gave all his best energies to the raising and equipping of troops. President Lincoln appointed him to the commissary department with the rank of captain, where he served until the autumn of 1863, when he returned to Madison and followed the practice of law. In 1878 he was elected to the assembly and in 1882 was made receiver of the U. S. land office at Aberdeen, Dakota, where he remained until the close of his term in 1886. In 1901 Mr. Hutchinson moved to Chicago, where he has since lived.

Julius H. Kimball, born at Montreal in 1819, died at Kenosha, January 26, 1903. Mr. Kimball was one of the earliest pioneer settlers, having moved to Southport, the name given by his father to the new settlement where Kenosha now stands, in 1837. He was a farmer at one time but later turned his attention to printing, being employed on the Southport *Telegraph* as type-setter and printer. In 1843, together with C. C. Sholes, he started the *Milwaukee Democrat*. Patronage not being abundant he withdrew, and the paper was taken to Waukesha, the name being changed to the *Freeman*. Mr. Kimball started the Bank of Northern Illinois at Waukegan, and the Kenosha County Bank, and was an extensive dealer in real estate.

John H. Knight, born in Delaware in 1836; died at Watertown, Wisconsin, August 22, 1903. Col. Knight's early education was received in his native state, and at the age of twenty he entered the Albany law school, where he was a classmate of William F. Vilas. He practiced law in New York city until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted and served through the rebellion. After the war he was given a commission in the regular army, in which he served until 1870, when he resigned and located in Madison to practice law. From Madison he removed to Ashland, where in addition to practicing law, he became interested in many manufacturing and business enterprises. Colonel Knight was for many years prominent in political circles. He was the *first mayor of Ashland*, for four years chairman of the democratic state central committee, and in 1893 was a candidate for United States sen-

ator in the famous Knight-Bragg-Mitchell contest, which finally resulted in the election of John L. Mitchell, of Milwaukee. He was one of the best known and most prominent of the old school democrats in Wisconsin.

John Phillips, born at Richmond, Vermont, November 4, 1823, died at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, July 26, 1903. Dr. Phillips came to the territory of Wisconsin in 1846, where he taught school and continued the study of medicine at Wyota, LaFayette county. Two years later he moved to Stevens Point, where he has since lived. An original anti-slavery man, Dr. Phillips naturally drifted into the republican party. He was the chief promoter of the first meeting held in Stevens Point for the organization of the party, and was one of its staunch supporters. He served two terms in the assembly, being elected in 1860 and again in 1864. For many years he was a member of the board of normal school regents, and in 1895 was elected state senator. Locally Dr. Phillips served in many official capacities.

Jackson L. Prentice, born at Aurora, New York, October 17, 1827; died at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, December 10, 1902. Mr. Prentice came West in 1854, locating at Fox Lake, where he resided for three years; then moved to Fort Winnebago, now Portage, and finally settled at Stevens Point, which he has since made his home. He was a civil engineer by profession, but for a number of years was in the mercantile business. From 1861 to 1865 Mr. Prentice served in the army; he was a deputy United States surveyor, and held many positions of trust in the community in which he lived.

William T. Sterling, born in Woodford county, Kentucky, January 29, 1808; died in the town of Scott, Crawford county, Wisconsin, January 12, 1903. Mr. Sterling has been identified with the history of the state since 1830, and at the time of his death was the oldest resident of American descent in Wisconsin. He was educated at the University of Georgetown, Kentucky, and in 1827 in company with Henry Dodge began to work the lead mines at Galena. He was the first territorial librarian, the office being then coupled with that of superintendent of public property; and his commission was the first issued by the first governor of Wisconsin territory. He moved to Mt. Sterling in Crawford county in 1842, and in 1848 was elected representative for the counties of Crawford and Chippewa to the first session of the state legislature. Mr. Sterling was personally acquainted with the principal actors in the Black Hawk war, and his knowledge of the early history of Wisconsin was remarkable.

98 Wisconsin Historical Society

Edward West, born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1818; died at Appleton, Wisconsin, May 27, 1903. He attended Washington College of Pennsylvania, and at the age of 18 started for the West, locating at Milwaukee. In 1837 the first public school board in Wisconsin was organized, and Mr. West was offered the position of teacher, which he accepted. A few years later he removed to a farm near Summit, Waukesha county, and in 1852 settled in Appleton, where he became interested in the improvement of the water power of the Fox River. He built the canal through Grand Chute Island and so made possible the many manufacturing interests in Appleton.

Co-operative Communities in Wisconsin

By Montgomery Eduard McIntosh

I. The Wisconsin Phalanx¹

The fifth decade of the nineteenth century was, both in the Old World and the New, a time of social unrest. A dismal view of society was quite generally taken. The poor, by reason of excessive labor, and the rich, by enfeebling luxury, were both held to fall far short of that happiness which it was possible for mankind to attain. Appeals to discontent appear to have seized with more than ordinary force upon the popular mind; the period was marked in France and Germany by bloody uprisings, and in England and America by attempts to substitute co-operation for competition.

In America the eyes of many reformers were fixed upon the Middle West, where land was cheap, natural resources bountiful, and the organization of society less settled and more shifting than in older communities. In Wisconsin, experiments were made by representatives of both the Fourier and Owen schools. Robert Owen was the owner of factories at New Lanark, in Scotland, where, with the happiest results, he established a system of co-operative labor, or profit-sharing. His success led him to turn to America, as a country where he could easily obtain land on which to establish communities based upon his ideas of common property and social equality. Coming to

¹ See S. M. Pedrick, "The Wisconsin Phalanx at Ceresco," in *Wisconsin Historical Society Proceedings*, 1902, pp. 190-226, for more detailed treatment.—Ed.

America in 1824, he founded communities at Yellow Springs, Ohio, and New Harmony, Indiana. Both of these resulted in failure; but in later years, and in other places, disciples of Owen endeavored to realize his ideal of social and industrial organization.

The difference between the systems of Robert Owen and François Charles Marie Fourier has been compared to that which distinguishes a joint stock company from a communistic society. The Fourier phalanxes had some points of resemblance to stock companies, chief among which was the allotment of dividends to capital; whereas Owen stood for communism pure and simple.

It is related of Fourier that it was long his custom, in his declining years, to wait patiently at a certain hour every day, in the hope of being visited by some wealthy patron, who would be willing to give his theories the test of practical experiment. This patron never came; but after Fourier's death (1837), in another land, and by men of another race, efforts to substitute a co-operative for a competitive society were made, that fixed the attention of the world upon his speculations.

In 1840 there was published in this country an exposition of his theories, in a volume entitled *The Social Destiny of Man*. The author of this work was Albert Brisbane, who afterwards converted the Brook Farm colony to Fourierism. From Brisbane's writings the American people obtained their first knowledge of Fourier's teachings, a knowledge whose spread was favored by the state of the public mind, at that time strongly disposed to sympathize with ideas or projects that promised a speedy regeneration of society. In 1842 the New York *Tribune*, whose editor, Horace Greeley, was much in sympathy with the movement, began the publication of a department devoted to "Association of Principles of a True Organization of Society." Of this department Brisbane was the editor, and through it and the *Phalanx*, an independent paper which he established in New York in October, 1843, the doctrines which he advocated spread rapidly, and found many adherents.

The notice given to the subject by the *Tribune* and other pub-

Co-operative Communities 101

lications made the people of Wisconsin acquainted to some extent with the teachings of Fourier. In Southport, as the present Kenosha was then called, the subject aroused particular interest. In Wisconsin there were large areas of virgin soil, purchasable from the government at a nominal price. This consideration naturally appealed strongly to those residents of the territory who saw in Fourier's phalanstery a remedy that would attenuate, if not entirely abolish, the evils from which society was supposed to suffer.

There existed in Southport an organization called the Franklin Lyceum, whose members became deeply interested in the Fourier system, as expounded by Brisbane. On November 13, 1843, the lyceum debated the general subject, which was brought before the members in the form of this query: "Does the system of Fourier present a practicable plan for such a reorganization of society as will guard against our present social evils?" At a number of subsequent meetings the discussion was continued, so that the proposed new order of society was the chief and absorbing theme of Southport's conversation throughout the winter of 1843-44. It is recorded that the interest was keen, and the attendance at the lyceum meetings large. Among those who took part in the debates were Louis P. Harvey, afterward governor of Wisconsin, and Charles Durkee, in later years a member of the United States senate.

As a result of all this discussion, an association was formed, called the Wisconsin Phalanx. Articles of agreement were drafted and signed; and after considerable stock had been sold at \$25 per share, Ebenezer Childs of Green Bay, who was familiar with the territory, was engaged to select government land for the proposed colony.

Warren Chase, a man of intelligence and no little executive ability, who in later years was prominent as a spiritualist, became the leader of the Southport enterprise. He had that ready command of tongue and pen, which is the not uncommon attribute of the agitator, and his contributions to the *Phalanx* and the *Harbinger*, both organs of Fourierism, did much to keep the Wisconsin Phalanx in the public eye. Early in 1844, Chase

went to Green Bay, and entered at the land office the tract selected by Childs, a domain of 1440 acres, in township 16 north, range 14 east, in Fond du Lac county. On Monday the twentieth of May, 1844, the colonists set forth from Southport in wagons, and on the Saturday following (May 25th) reached their new home. Nineteen men and one boy were in the party. It was the purpose of these men to follow Fourier's plan of organization, as closely as their circumstances and numbers would permit. They divided their members into two series, designated respectively as the agricultural and the mechanical, each appointing its own foreman. They set about their tasks seriously, and not without some solemnity. Their tent was no sooner pitched on the spot where they hoped to dwell in unity, than prayer was offered, returning thanks for safe passage through the wilderness, and invoking divine blessing upon the little settlement. A letter from Peter Johnson, a member of the board of directors, was read, in which the members were admonished upon their deportment toward each other, and reminded of their obligations to the Creator.

The natural surroundings made a favorable impression. The district is to-day one of the fairest pastoral regions in the West. Even in a state of nature the country was attractive, with its oak groves, its open spaces waiting for the plow, and its clear lakes and streams. A watercourse flowed through the land selected by the sagacious Ebenezer Childs, and to it the colonists gave the name of Crystal Creek. The association incurred no debts, having funds on hand sufficient to pay for the land. The *retarding influence of neighboring communities* not in sympathy with the enterprise was not to be feared; for at the outset, excepting a few families about Green Lake, there was no other settlement within twenty miles.

By September, three buildings had been erected, members of the association had brought their families on from Southport, and the number of residents had increased to eighty. Crops were planted, a sawmill was built; and as the community's numbers increased, new groups and series were formed for the *division of labor*. All the cooking was done in one kitchen, the

members taking their meals together, an arrangement that was the rule so long as the association endured; although in later years such families as preferred a private table were furnished with provisions and permitted to cook their own meals.

The name given to the settlement was Ceresco, and a post-office was established within forty days after the pioneers arrived on the ground. A free school was established and religious meetings, "marked by a spirit of broad tolerance," were held. Crops were good; there were no deaths and very little sickness during the first year, and the disciples of Fourier were encouraged. There is a touch of tart humor in the statement of Warren Chase, written in August, 1845, that "no physician, no lawyer or preacher yet resides among us; but we expect a physician soon, whose interest will not conflict with ours, and whose presence will consequently not increase disease." In the same letter, Chase said that the Wisconsin Phalanx looked to Brook Farm for guidance in the matter of improving school facilities.

The annual statement of the Phalanx for the fiscal year ending December 1, 1845, began with the declaration that "The four great evils with which the world is afflicted, intoxication, lawsuits, quarreling and profane swearing, never have, and with the present character and prevailing habits of our numbers, never can, find admittance into our society." In setting forth the condition of the association at that time, it was said: "The family circle and secret domestic relations are not intruded upon by association; each family may gather around its family altar, secluded and alone, or mingle with neighbors without exposure to wet or cold. In *our* social and domestic arrangements we have approximated as far toward the plan of Fourier as the difficulties incident to a new organization in an uncultivated country would permit. * * * In the various departments of physical labor we have accomplished much more than could have been done by the same persons in the isolated condition." The estimated value of the property of the association at this time was \$27,725.22. A large house (208x32 feet) was built, and in it twenty families dwelt. Other buildings erected during the first year of the colony's existence were a sawmill, a

stone schoolhouse, a dining hall, a grist mill, shops, barns, and all the outbuildings required for so large a farming establishment. Small dwellings were built from time to time, as new families joined the association.

Concerning the social conditions that prevailed in this community, the accounts of contemporary writers differ on many points. The annual statement of the association for 1846 declared that there, as elsewhere, the study and adoption of the principles of association led all reflecting minds to accept the principles of Christianity. "The members hear preaching almost every Sunday," we are told, "but not uniformly of that high order of talent which they are prepared to appreciate." Social intercourse is described by Warren Chase as being conducted on a high moral plane, which repudiated "the slanderous suspicions of those enemies of the system who pretend that constant social intercourse will corrupt the morals of the members." There was an abundance of plain, substantial food. During the first four years of the settlement no alcoholic liquors were sold in the township, and no intoxicant was ever sold on the property of the Fourierites while the association held it. Men and women alike were total abstainers.

The method of adjusting accounts was for the foreman of each group to credit the men who worked under his direction with the number of hours of labor performed by them. These records went before a weekly meeting of all the members. At the end of the fiscal year "each person drew on his labor account, his proposition of the three-fourths of the increase and products allotted to labor, and on his stock shares, his proportion of the one-fourth that was divided to stock. The amount so divided was ascertained by an annual appraisal of all the property, thus ascertaining the rise or increase in value, as well as the product of labor. The dividend to capital was, however, usually considered too large and disproportionate."

Meanwhile a new town, called Ripon, had been laid out on the very borders of the domain of the phalanx. Capt. David P. Mapes, an ambitious man, fired with the true spirit of a pioneer, *was the founder* of this new town, whose growth the disciples of

Fourrier beheld with apprehension. The settlers of Ripon and the community of Ceresco straightway became embroiled. Mapes platted Ripon with the streets aligned to correspond with the four cardinal points of the compass. The phalanx, having a majority of the voters in the township, ran a road diagonally across this carefully-platted tract, to the confusion of Mapes's orderly, rectangular blocks. Certain buildings with walls at acute angles now stand in Ripon as monuments to the strife between the phalanx and its neighbors. For a time Ceresco kept the postoffice, but Mapes attacked that citadel; by means of influence exerted at Madison and Washington, he had the office removed to Ripon, where he established it in a building on a hill that overlooks the valley of Ceresco.

At the time of the annual statement of the Association for the year ending December 7, 1846, there were 180 persons resident in the community. This appears to have been the time when the colony was strongest. By this time the phalanx had become widely known for an economic success hardly equalled by any other Fourier experiment in America. In a single year (1846) eight hundred acres of crops were harvested, and 20,000 bushels of wheat constituted but a part of the abundance with which the granaries of Ceresco overflowed.

"It is a fact worthy of notice," wrote Everett Chamberlain, who was familiar with the story of the rise and fall of the Phalanx, "that through the co-operation of labor within the community, the cost of good board at the phalanstery was reduced to 63 cents per week, that being the average cost during the year 1845. It is also worthy of notice that, notwithstanding the great economy, the number of families who patronized the common table became less and less, until in 1848 every family of them kept its own table."

In 1848 there were sure signs of decay. There was then but a languid interest shown by those who had at first burned with zeal. Free love advocates came, preaching the doctrines held by the Oneida community in New York, and agitating, if not convincing, the members of the community. Spiritualism claimed Warren Chase as a convert, and the phalanx deemed it time

(1847) to depose him from the presidency, in which he was succeeded by Benjamin Wright. Chase was accused of misbehavior, an indignation meeting was held in Ripon, and anger against the phalanx flamed up in the country round about. There is no proof that there was any better ground for this spirit of opposition than dislike for the innovation which the Fourierites represented. Even after he ceased to be president, Chase was devoted to the phalanx, and in 1848 published in the New York *Harbinger*, eighteen reasons why all the associationists in the United States should abandon other experiments and rally at Ceresco. In 1849 the spirit of discontent had reached such a pitch that dissolution of the phalanx was at last agreed upon. In the following spring the association was authorized by the legislature to wind up its affairs; in April, the property was sold and distributed. For the most part the members remained in the neighborhood, some of them on the land which they had cultivated as members of the phalanx, and some settling in Ripon. Warren Chase opened a book store in St. Louis, and later became an itinerant lecturer on spiritualism.

Financially, the phalanx was entirely successful. The property realized nearly \$40,000, which gave the members about eight per cent premium on their stock. In view of this fact it has puzzled many to understand why the experiment failed. There appear to have been two reasons: one, a desire to make money by disposing of property which had become valuable; the other, a disinclination to continue social relations that were distasteful. One who saw the whole course of the phalanx, declared that the cause of its breaking up was "speculation, the love of money, and the want of love for association." Many of the members are said to have afterwards regretted the dissolution and to have retained their faith in the benefits of co-operation.

When the principles of association were applied to the more intimate relations of life, the resulting social conditions appear to have been one of the chief causes of dissatisfaction. This was true not only of the Wisconsin Phalanx, but of other Fourier associations of the same period. Men who were not disap-

pointed in the economic results of co-operation, were yet dissatisfied with a plan that involved not only united industry, but a single great domestic establishment. The unitary dwelling was not a success. A visitor, who wrote an account of his impressions, noted a want of neatness about the dwellings at Ceresco, which seemed to be inconsistent with the individual character of the members. The houses, he said, were such as few people in the East would be contented to live in. The lack of a reading room or place where members might meet for social enjoyment was commented on; and it was pointed out that while many were in favor of a unitary dwelling, others held that their generation was not prepared for such a step, and wished to erect isolated houses. In replying to this critic, Chase stated that a majority of the families in the phalanx at that time (January, 1848), cooked and served food in their own rooms—some being vegetarians, and not choosing to sit at a table supplied with meat; some desiring their children to be at table with them; while others absented themselves from the common dining room because they wished to ask a blessing. There were members who desired to approach by degrees the complete phalanstery plan of Fourier. It was their aim to build cheap and comfortable dwellings, with a work house, bakery and dairy conveniently near, and thus, as Chase wrote, have their minds "prepared by combined effort, co-operative labor and equitable distribution, for the combined dwelling and unitary living, with its variety of tables to satisfy all tastes." Others were for giving up all these preferences, and wished to build only unitary dwellings and have all eat at one table. Before these differences were settled, individual aspirations asserted themselves with such force as to dissolve the association. When the first large dwelling house was finished (1845) the twenty families who lived in it took their meals in a dining hall which was connected with the main building by a covered passageway. A second unitary dwelling was completed in 1848; but, as Chase shows, the practice of dining together declined after the early years of the phalanx.

The name Ceresco survived the extinguishment of its found-

ers' hopes, but not for many years. The domain of the phalanx, or part of it, became the First ward of the city of Ripon, which was named by Register Horner of the Green Bay land office, whose ancestors came from Ripon in England. After the strifes of early years died away, both the township and post-office name became Ripon, and Ceresco was known only in memory.

II. St. Nazianz

While the German states were fermenting with excitement after the events of 1848, Father Ambrose Oswald, a priest of the diocese of Freiburg, in the grand duchy of Baden, conceived a project for the planting in America of a Catholic co-operative colony. He interested in this enterprise numerous Catholics in various parts of Baden, including the Black Forest, Breisgau, Klettgau, Suabia, and the Odenwalde. Besides a desire to better their material condition, that most common cause of emigration, several considerations led these people to break the ties that bound them to the fatherland. The turbulence into which the South German states were thrown at this time, promised a long period of political and business uncertainty; Prussian troops made felt the power that was at work for the unification of Germany, and there was conflict at Karlsruhe between the Roman Catholic church and the Protestant government. In this state of affairs, Father Oswald found many who were attracted to his plan, which with German thoroughness he prepared to execute. For two years previous to his departure for America he studied medicine at the University of Munich, that he might minister to the physical as well as the spiritual welfare of his followers. He had received some account of Wisconsin, many having already come here from South Germany, and hither he determined to lead his colonists. Bishop Henni had lately been established in the see of Milwaukee, and the opportunity to locate in a diocese presided over by a bishop of their own blood and language was a further inducement.

The time of departure was the month of May, 1854. The

colonists assembled in Strassburg, the rendezvous agreed upon, and proceeded by way of Paris to Havre, where in two vessels they embarked for America. A hundred and thirteen persons made the journey. The first of the two ships to reach the New World, landed her passengers in New York fifty-two days after sailing from France. Three days later the other ship came in, and then began another tedious journey to Wisconsin. In August the travelers arrived in Milwaukee, and took temporary lodgings while Father Oschwald looked about for a suitable tract of land on which to settle them. He selected land in Manitowoc county, a dozen miles southwest of the city of Manitowoc; and to this place, in the last week of August, 1854, the priest led a part of the men of his flock, to prepare a home in the wilderness. They first planted a rude cross, which they raised with much rejoicing, and then built log houses and a small church.

To the settlement thus begun, the name of St. Nazianz was given, and by that name are still known the village and post office, located in the town of Eaton, one of the western tier of townships in Manitowoc county. Father Oschwald formed his people into an association, organized upon essentially communistic lines. It was his aim to found a society that should be a unit, both with respect to religion and worldly possessions; and in these passages in the book of Acts he found scriptural authority for his plan:

And all that believed were together, and had all things in common: And sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all men, as every man had need.

And they, continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart.—Acts ii, 44-47.

And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart, and of one soul: neither said any one of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things in common.

And with great power gave the apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus: and great grace was upon them all.

Neither was there any among them that lacked: for as many as were possessors of lands or houses, sold them, and brought the price of the things that were sold.

110 Wisconsin Historical Society

And laid them down at the apostles' feet: and distribution was made unto every man according as he had need.—Acts iv, 32-36.

It was this picture of life among the primitive Christians that the priest had before his mind's eye as a model for St. Nazianz. The colonists entered into a contract for the purchase of 3,840 acres of land, to be paid for in five installments, at the rate of \$3.50 per acre; by way of first payment they laid out \$1,500 of their capital.

The pioneers of St. Nazianz endured many hardships, but persevered in their efforts to bring the wild land under cultivation. Inspired by Father Oschwald, who was the life as well as the leader of the community, they held to their ideal of communistic society with a constancy quite unknown in any of the other co-operative communities founded in this state. In November, 1854, the colonists were joined by eighteen persons who had just arrived from Germany, and these new arrivals appear to have been a disturbing element. The chronicler of the colony declares that they were too fond of "American good living," and better fitted to be pillars of pothouses than supports of a Catholic society; he fervently thanks God for their departure, which was not long delayed.

Not all of those who journeyed from Baden to America went to Manitowoc county, for only seventy persons spent the first winter at St. Nazianz. There were at this time married people among the colonists, although they were a minority. The mode of life, with respect to the unmarried members, was somewhat like that of the cloister. The association was brought under formal religious regulation in 1857, when the father made a rule providing for the daily use of the breviary translated into German from the Latin by Adam Nikel of Mainz. In the colony, the word of the founder was law; and in his double capacity of physician and priest he acquired great influence, as well in the country about St. Nazianz.

Good crops and good prices during the period of the War of Secession succeeded a time of privation that sometimes bordered on want of the necessities of life, and prosperity came to the *association*. Various industries were carried on: a kind of

Co-operative Communities 111

cheese that found favor with epicures was made; the brethren brewed their own beer; straw hats and felt shoes were sent to market; and wheat flour was ground in an old-fashioned wind-mill. Two convents, designated respectively as the brothers' house and the sisters' house, were built to accommodate the celibate members. The families who were associated in the enterprise lived in a little hamlet that sprung up about the spot where Father Oschwald had planted the cross. The rough church of wood, built by the pioneers, was replaced by a substantial structure of brick, which became the place of worship of a large and flourishing congregation, made up of farmers from the surrounding country. The village of St. Nazianz, in its earlier years, was quaint and picturesque in the extreme, and a stranger coming upon it might have thought that some old dorf had been transplanted bodily from the forests of Baden to the wilderness of Wisconsin. In 1866, twelve years after the colony was founded, there were resident at St. Nazianz, four hundred and fifty persons—eighty in the brothers' house, one hundred and fifty in the sisters' house, and one hundred and seventy in the village.

Every adult member of the colony performed some sort of manual labor. There were among the men tailors, shoemakers, masons, tanners, carpenters, and blacksmiths. The sisters performed household duties, cultivated gardens, managed the dairy, and made straw and knit goods. It was unnecessary to expend any money for labor, as the association was numerically strong enough to cultivate its lands and carry on various industries besides. The married people associated in the enterprise lived in the village of St. Nazianz, at some distance from the two convents, but their interests were equally bound up in the communal acres with those of the brothers and sisters. They obtained all of their supplies from the colony, or had gardens and fields which were the association's property. The relation to the church of the celibate members, who were always referred to simply as brothers and sisters, was that of nuns and monks of the "third order."

After the year 1870 numerous troubles beset the colony.

Father Oschwald died, and thereafter affairs were in some confusion. He had been vested with such complete authority that his loss was keenly felt by those who had always left to him the responsibility of management. When the founder died, Anton Stoll, who had been his chief lieutenant, undertook the direction of temporal affairs. Father Mutz, whom Father Oschwald had trained to the priesthood, became the spiritual adviser of the colony.

Litigation was added to other embarrassments, growing in part out of the diversity of interests that necessarily resulted from the peculiar composition of the community. Fathers and mothers were concerned about their share of the property, which they were anxious to secure to their children. In a few cases, the children of people living at St. Nazianz were enrolled among the brothers and sisters. After expensive legal experiences, as a result of which some members sold their shares to their colleagues and withdrew, it was decided to abandon the strictly communal form of association, established by Father Oschwald, and form a joint stock corporation, whose affairs could be administered by a board of officers. This was accordingly done, and the Roman Catholic Association of St. Nazianz was incorporated. Father Mutz was made president, and under the control of this association the property has ever since remained.

After 1874, no married persons were admitted to membership, and no new members whatever have been admitted since September, 1896. This is in consequence of an agreement made with a Catholic order, the Society of Our Divine Saviour, whereby that order is to succeed the present owners in possession of the estate. Members of this society have come from Rome, and are now installed at St. Nazianz, in control of certain property which has already been made over to them. About eighty members of Father Oschwald's community, all well advanced in years, now live in the two convents, and when the last of these shall have died, the property will pass absolutely to a co-operative society, a large part of whose shares are *held by the Society of Our Divine Saviour*. The estate is a

considerable one. There are approximately one thousand five hundred acres of land, with numerous substantial buildings, and a complete equipment of tools and live stock. The surplus revenues have been invested safely, and the association has some \$50,000 out at interest.

The people of St. Nazianz are and have always been, Roman Catholics, pure and simple. There was nothing of mysticism about them, and they represented no schism or peculiar sect. They simply made community of goods part of a religion that was to them the complete rule of life, and not something apart from temporal concerns. It was once pointed out by Charles A. Dana that communities based upon peculiar religious views have generally succeeded. The fact must forcibly impress every student of the subject, that every notable success in the field of co-operative experiment, in this country at least, has been achieved by people who had moral and spiritual betterment at heart in an equal degree with material advancement. Religion was a bond that held together for many years the Ephrata colony, the Shakers, the Rappites, the Zoarites, the Snowbergers, and the people of Ebenezer colony, while the followers of Fourier and Owen formed materialistic societies whose collapse was generally as speedy as it was complete.

The history of St. Nazianz is in some points similar to that of Ephrata, the first co-operative colony established in America. This society was founded by Conrad Beitzel, a German, in 1713, near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. They took the Bible for their guide, were celibates, and held all property in common. While Conrad lived, the colony flourished, attained a membership of some thousands, and became rich. After he died, however, no leader of equal ability took his place, the members gradually dropped out, and the community ultimately declined into a condition much like that of St. Nazianz at the present time.

III. Hunt's Colony

Thomas Hunt, a writer on the *London Chronicle*, became an enthusiastic follower of Robert Owen, and was active in an *Owenite* association that was organized in London. In 1843

114 Wisconsin Historical Society

a party of Englishmen led by him came to Wisconsin to found a co-operative colony. They bought a farm on Spring Lake, at North Prairie, Waukesha county, and there settled with the intention of putting Owen's ideas to a test. The total number of persons in the colony was about thirty, and most of the men were married. For three dreary years these people struggled along and then disbanded.

They were city men, and among them all just one was fitted by experience for practical farming. The experiment was on this account, if for no other reason, doomed to failure; and after disposing of their land, the Englishmen whom Hunt had led across the ocean settled in Milwaukee and elsewhere. Hunt himself took quite an active part in the land-limitation campaign in this state, and although accounted visionary and impractical, was much esteemed by those who knew him. From Waukesha county he went to live near Sparta, and died there. Some members of the association that made this experiment remained in England to await the result of the colonists' labors in their new home, but aided the enterprise by contributing to the fund that was used to embark Hunt and his associates.

In 1848 three men whose names figure in the history of Wisconsin co-operative projects, were candidates for state offices on a ticket headed "National Reform Nominations:" Charles Durkee, who took part in the discussions at Southport that led to the formation of the Wisconsin Phalanx, was the nominee for governor on this ticket; Warren Chase, leader of the phalanx, spiritualist, lecturer, and author, was the candidate for lieutenant governor; and for representative in congress the nominee was Thomas Hunt.

At the head of the ballot on which the names of these nominees were printed, was the following declaration:

Man, having a conceded right to live, has a necessary right also to a reasonable share of those means of subsistence which God has provided for and made virtually necessary to the whole human family. Having a right to liberty, he must have consequently the right to go somewhere on earth, and do what is essential to his continued existence, not by the purchased permission of some other man, but by virtue of his manhood.

Co-operative Communities 115

This was the so-called Land-Limitation ticket. Other paragraphs, breathing the same sentiments as the one quoted above, were placed between the names of the candidates.

Following is a partial list of the members of Hunt's party, furnished by one who lived in the community: Thomas Hunt, Thomas Steel, Mrs. Turner, Richard Johnston, George White, George Roberts, John Burkinyoung, James Coyle, John Holland, James Blackhurst, William Freeman, John Hepburn, and William Burton.

IV. The Utilitarian Association

Waukesha County was the scene of another co-operative experiment, which had an ending quite similar to that of Hunt's colony. In 1843 a number of London mechanics organized the Utilitarian Association of United Interests. They decided to leave England and put their theories to the test in a new country, their design being to purchase farming lands in Wisconsin, in some locality where water-power might be had. Each male adult paid into a common fund the sum of £25 sterling, and this payment also admitted to membership the wives and children of married men.

It was not until 1845 that the colonists were ready to embark upon their enterprise. On May 19 of that year, sixteen persons sailed from the St. Catherine docks, London, on board the sailing clipper "Prince Albert." A month later, the Utilitarian Association landed in New York, and continued its journey by canal boat to Buffalo, thence taking a steamer for Milwaukee. Upon reaching that port, a delegation was sent out to secure land. A farm of two hundred acres, located near Mukwonago, was purchased from Adam E. Ray.

The troubles of the colonists began very soon after their occupation of the land. Part of the farm was low and wet, and in a short time every person but one in the settlement was consumed with fever and shaken with ague. To the dispiriting effects of sickness were joined other influences that served to shake the resolution of the people who had come so far from home to prove their faith in co-operation. They were *men trained to mechanical trades, and ill-adapted to farming under*

(1847) to depose him from the presidency, in which he was succeeded by Benjamin Wright. Chase was accused of misbehavior, an indignation meeting was held in Ripon, and anger against the phalanx flamed up in the country round about. There is no proof that there was any better ground for this spirit of opposition than dislike for the innovation which the Fourierites represented. Even after he ceased to be president, Chase was devoted to the phalanx, and in 1848 published in the New York *Harbinger*, eighteen reasons why all the associationists in the United States should abandon other experiments and rally at Ceresco. In 1849 the spirit of discontent had reached such a pitch that dissolution of the phalanx was at last agreed upon. In the following spring the association was authorized by the legislature to wind up its affairs; in April, the property was sold and distributed. For the most part the members remained in the neighborhood, some of them on the land which they had cultivated as members of the phalanx, and some settling in Ripon. Warren Chase opened a book store in St. Louis, and later became an itinerant lecturer on spiritualism.

Financially, the phalanx was entirely successful. The property realized nearly \$40,000, which gave the members about eight per cent premium on their stock. In view of this fact it has puzzled many to understand why the experiment failed. There appear to have been two reasons: one, a desire to make money by disposing of property which had become valuable; the other, a disinclination to continue social relations that were distasteful. One who saw the whole course of the phalanx, declared that the cause of its breaking up was "speculation, the love of money, and the want of love for association." Many of the members are said to have afterwards regretted the dissolution and to have retained their faith in the benefits of co-operation.

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II. St. Nazianz

While the German states were fermenting with excitement after the events of 1848, Father Ambrose Oschwald, a priest of the diocese of Freiburg, in the grand duchy of Baden, conceived a project for the planting in America of a Catholic co-operative colony. He interested in this enterprise numerous Catholics in various parts of Baden, including the Black Forest, Breisgau, Klettgau, Suabia, and the Odenwalde. Besides a desire to better their material condition, that most common cause of emigration, several considerations led these people to break the ties that bound them to the fatherland. The turbulence into which the South German states were thrown at this time, promised a long period of political and business uncertainty; Prussian troops made felt the power that was at work for the unification of Germany, and there was conflict at Carlsruhe between the Roman Catholic church and the Protestant government. In this state of affairs, Father Oschwald found many who were attracted to his plan, which with German thoroughness he prepared to execute. For two years previous to his departure for America he studied medicine at the University of Munich, that he might minister to the physical as well as the spiritual welfare of his followers. He had received some account of Wisconsin, many having already come here from South Germany, and hither he determined to lead his colonists. Bishop Henni had lately been established in the see of Milwaukee, and the opportunity to locate in a diocese presided over by a bishop of their own blood and language was a further inducement.

The time of departure was the month of May, 1854. The

colonists assembled in Strassburg, the rendezvous agreed upon, and proceeded by way of Paris to Havre, where in two vessels they embarked for America. A hundred and thirteen persons made the journey. The first of the two ships to reach the New World, landed her passengers in New York fifty-two days after sailing from France. Three days later the other ship came in, and then began another tedious journey to Wisconsin. In August the travelers arrived in Milwaukee, and took temporary lodgings while Father Oschwald looked about for a suitable tract of land on which to settle them. He selected land in Manitowoc county, a dozen miles southwest of the city of Manitowoc; and to this place, in the last week of August, 1854, the priest led a part of the men of his flock, to prepare a home in the wilderness. They first planted a rude cross, which they raised with much rejoicing, and then built log houses and a small church.

To the settlement thus begun, the name of St. Nazianz was given, and by that name are still known the village and post office, located in the town of Eaton, one of the western tier of townships in Manitowoc county. Father Oschwald formed his people into an association, organized upon essentially communistic lines. It was his aim to found a society that should be a unit, both with respect to religion and worldly possessions; and in these passages in the book of Acts he found scriptural authority for his plan:

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110 Wisconsin Historical Society

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Co-operative Communities 111

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in the vicinity of Milwaukee. These three jobs of printing were, respectively, the products of the first presses set up in what is now the state of Wisconsin.

The mechanical difficulties encountered by our pioneer printers were not calculated to stimulate their art beyond absolute requirements in the most utilitarian channels. So meagre were their facilities that many of the earliest statute books were printed in the East.⁵ Indeed, some of the early books which bear on their title pages the imprint of Wisconsin towns were printed in Albany, New York, Cincinnati, or some other city far removed from the borders of the territory.⁶ The great bulk of printed material that has survived the first half of the last century comprises official publications and newspapers.⁷

The first Wisconsin book of history, and the first home-made book in more durable binding than paper, was Lapham's *Geographical and Topographical Description of Wisconsin*, published at Milwaukee by P. C. Hale, in 1844. It was reprinted two years later in enlarged form, the printing of this issue being executed in the East. The first novel was printed in Wisconsin in 1857, seven years after the introduction of steam printing in Milwaukee. The title runs as follows:

Garangula, | The Ongua-Honwa Chief: | A Tale of Indian Life |
among the | Mohawks and Onondagas | Two Hundred Years Ago. | By

⁵ See Cole's "A Rare Wisconsin Book," *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, x, p. 383.

⁶ As late as 1849 the public printer, C. Latham Sholes, caused the imprint of Southport, Wis., to be placed on the title page of the first volume of revised statutes of the state, although the book was actually printed by Charles Van Benthuyssen, at Albany, N. Y.

⁷ Pamphlets become scarce in a surprisingly short period after issuance. In the early days of the territory this class of publications was more ephemeral in character than today, for the large libraries now go to immense trouble in gathering these "unconsidered trifles" that may later on prove of historical value. The only libraries known to the writer to possess more than a handful of early Wisconsin imprints, are the Wisconsin Historical Society, Milwaukee Public, Milwaukee Law (chiefly official publications), and the private libraries of Henry W. Bleyer of Milwaukee, Emil Baensch of Manitowoc, and that of the writer.

GARANGULA,
THE
ONGUA-HONWA CHIEF:

A TALE OF INDIAN LIFE

AMONG THE



MOHAWKS AND ONONDAGAS

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

BY A CITIZEN OF MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE:
STRICKLAND & CO., PUBLISHERS.
1857.

FACSIMILE OF TITLE-PAGE OF THE FIRST NOVEL PRINTED IN
WISCONSIN

Early Wisconsin Imprints 121

a Citizen of Milwaukee. | Milwaukee: | Strickland & Co., 134 East Water Street. | 1857.

The first Wisconsin book of verse was published at Fond du Lac in 1860. It was a pamphlet of 57 pages, by Mrs. Elizabeth Farnsworth Mears. The title was as follows: *Voyage of Pere Marquette, and The Romance of Charles de Langlade, or The Indian Queen*. An historical poem of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Not until 1862 was a book of verse printed in Milwaukee; in that year two appeared, the claim to priority of publication being in favor of the following book:

Teone: | or | The Magic Maid. | By Rusco. | Milwaukee: | 1862.

The contemporary volume of poems is *Wayside Flowers*, by Carrie Carlton; it also bore a Milwaukee imprint. The earliest book of verse by a Wisconsin writer was the curious volume by Elbert Herring Smith, called *Ma-Ka-Tai-She-Kai-Kaik*, but it was printed in New York in 1848.^a

The difficulties experienced by early-day printers may account in some measure for the poverty of any Wisconsin literature more diverting than session laws and statutes. Yet even these bear historic information in their contents and on their title pages. Taken chronologically, the title pages indicate the sharp rivalry that existed in competition for the public printing; for in those days political influence determined the selection of the official printer. Thus the official printing went traveling from one part of the territory to another, with a frequency and celerity quite out of keeping with the meagre transportation facilities of the day. A list of official printers and the places of publication made up from these sources includes the following well-known names and early "centres" of printing:

1836 —James Clarke, Belmont, W. T.

1838 —Josiah A. Noonan, [Madison], W. T.

^aA diverting account of the book and its author is given by A. C. Wheeler (Nym Crinkle) in *Chronicles of Milwaukee*, p. 134.

122 Wisconsin Historical Society

- 1839 —Charles C. Sholes, Green Bay, W. T.
1840 —Harrison Reed, Milwaukee.
1840-41—William W. Wyman, Madison.
1842 —Alonzo Platt, Platteville.
1843 —Sheldon & Hyer, [Madison].
1844 —George Hyer, Madison, W. T.
1845-46—Simeon Mills, Madison, W. T.
1846 —Beriah Brown, Madison, W. T.
1847 —H. A. Tenney, Madison, W. T.
1848 —Rhenodyne A. Bird, Madison, Wis.
1849 —C. Latham Sholes, Southport.

It is interesting to note the orthography of the territorial name in the *Laws of Wiskonsan Territory* printed in 1844. Both before and after that year the official publications spell the name as it is today. Gov. James Duane Doty always persisted in spelling the name "Wiskonsan," and the territorial printer doubtless corrected proof to humor the chief executive's tenacious preference.

To revert to the initial attempts at printing (Green Bay), it is interesting to read the description of the outfit given by Gen. Albert G. Ellis.⁹ The date is not accurately fixed in the narrative, but it would appear therefrom that the year was later than 1826 and earlier than 1831:

John P. Arndt had lost a store and its contents by fire. He conceived the plan of selling lottery tickets to reimburse. There was a singular genius in the place, who, among a thousand other notions,

⁹ Wis. Editorial Association, *Proceedings*, 1859. See also, Vieau's account of Green Bay's first printing office, *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xv, p. 464.

"The earliest Wisconsin paper was the *Green Bay Intelligencer* (Dec., 1833), of which we have a nearly complete file, including the first 26 numbers."—Wis. Historical Society, *Annotated Catalogue of Newspaper Files* (1898), p. xi.

The first mail route between Green Bay and Chicago was established in 1834. The *Intelligencer* dropped into poetry, and placed this refrain at the head of its news columns:

"Three times a week, without any fail,
At four o'clock we look for the mail,
Brought with dispatch on an Indian trail."

NO. 1

1. That the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers are the only possible means of communication between the Lakes and that part of Mississippi where the rapids are short, and that through the same, over which and without the necessity of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, the communication between the Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico is possible.

FACSIMILE (REDUCED) OF UPPER HALF OF PAGE OF THE FIRST NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED IN WISCONSIN (1833)

Early Wisconsin Imprints 123

had a handful of old brevier, and an ounce or two of printer's ink. On examination I found sufficient letters to set the necessary matter for a ticket. A bit of pewter furnished the means of a kind of border for the bill; an oak log sawed off and made smooth at an end, furnished the stone; and by means of a planer instead of a platen I worked off 1,000 of these tickets, which was on the whole a rather fair job, and the first printing ever executed in the state. Latterly I have offered a premium of \$20 for one of them, but in vain.



First printing office in Wisconsin (Green Bay, 1833).

The second press in Wisconsin to print other than a newspaper, was located by Jason Lathrop, at Pike River, Kenosha county, in February, 1836; the third press, at Milwaukee, in July of the same year, by Daniel H. Richards. No specimen is now known of the product of the Pike River press, although a copy appears to have been in existence in 1872, when H. H. Hurlbut wrote concerning it:

At my right hand there lays a genuine and valuable relic of "squatter days" in these parts. It is a printed pamphlet, being "The Constitution of the Milwaukee Union," which was the "settlers' law," formed by the convention at Root River, aforesaid. * * * I may say that this little "Constitution" pamphlet, comprising nine pages in type, is an early specimen from the first printing press in Milwaukee county (which county then included all southeastern Wisconsin), and the third press in the Territory, albeit it was a rude affair, resting on a stump. This printing office was at Pike River (old "Kenosha" of the Indians), one mile north of the present Kenosha, and subsequently a part of Racine county; the printer was the late Rev. Jason Lathrop.¹¹

¹¹ *Early Days at Racine, by an Outsider* [H. H. Hurlbut], 1872, p. 8.

The founder of the press may be quoted¹² to show what a primitive affair it was, that printed from type the proceedings of a meeting held at Pike River, February 13, 1836:

These proceedings I printed at the time—the former on a large slip or broadside, and the latter in a pamphlet of nine pages. * * * This printing I did on a rude press of my own construction, placed on a stump. A wooden box was made, about twelve by twenty-four inches in size, with sides rising above the base on which the type were made to stand, of the height of the type; I made my own ink, and used the old-fashioned ball with which to distribute the ink on the type, and then a roller passed over the paper on the form, resting on the sides of the box or table, that did the press-work. The whole expense of my printing materials, including type, could not have been ten dollars. It was with such limited accommodations that I executed this early printing at Pike River.

Although located in the largest town in the territory, which at that time was more populous than Chicago, the founder of the first Milwaukee press also had his difficulties:¹³

A year's stock of paper, ink, cards, etc., had to be supplied; and it was with the greatest difficulty that the two printers, whose passage and expenses to this place had been paid, in addition to their regular weekly compensation, could be induced to continue their labor.

In a letter to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, at its session held at Oshkosh in June, 1869, the veteran printer, George Hyer, gave an interesting account of the establishment of the first official printing office in the territory, in October, 1836:

Governor Dodge called the legislature together at Belmont, the last of October, 1836. "Belmont" was then unknown—it was not on the map, and the inquiry was upon every tongue, "Where is Belmont?" The first report in answer was, that the name of Mineral Point had been changed to Belmont, and I believe the Milwaukee delegation left home for the new capital under the impression that they were to meet at "the Point." They, however, passed the session on an open prairie, where a collection of poor buildings had been hastily erected for their

¹² "A Sketch of the Early History of Kenosha County," in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, II, pp. 461, 462.

¹³ Daniel H. Richards's account in *History of Milwaukee* (Chicago 1881), p. 613.



A RELIC OF TERRITORIAL DAYS

**This press, now the property of the Wisconsin Historical Society,
was used in Milwaukee, Racine, Janesville, Delavan,
Geneva Lake, and Evansville**

accommodation; and this was Belmont. The session was shortened by cold weather, it not lasting two months, during which it was provided that the next session should be held at Burlington, west of the Mississippi, and the succeeding one at Madison, which had been made the permanent capital of Wisconsin. There was considerable interest manifested in the first location of the capital—Milwaukee, Green Bay, and Mineral Point being applicants for it; this local strife probably induced Governor Dodge to select a point about which there could be no strife or jealousy, and consequently Belmont was selected, much to the inconvenience of all parties. Here James Clarke and M. D. Holbrook started the *Belmont Gazette*. It was a small, indifferent-looking sheet, wholly devoted to the proceedings of the Legislature—beginning and ending with the session.

In another letter to the same association, assembled the following year at Prairie du Chien, Mr. Hyer wrote:

I have in some of my letters referred to the difficulties attending the publication of newspapers in a country as new as Wisconsin was in 1836, when there was no material, either paper or type, within the reach of the printer, except such as might be ordered from some Eastern city, and an order involved weeks, sometimes months, of delay. It was not unfrequently the case that paper for Milwaukee came from Pittsburg, via St. Louis, to Galena, and thence by stage, via Chicago, to Milwaukee. Nearly or quite all the paper and ink used at Madison, during the first Legislature at that place, came via Galena. There was then, comparatively, but little work to do—no flaming hand-bills were issued, no shows traversed the country, no gift concerts, festivals, or excursions, called for a display of printer's ink; the newspaper was the sole bearer of announcements, and they were few, aside from the favorable allusions made to the advantages of the immediate location.

In the spring of 1838, having spent the previous winter in Chicago, in the employ of "Long John" Wentworth, on the *Democrat*, I returned to Wisconsin preparatory to leaving for the Rocky Mountains, having engaged with a fur-trading house at St. Louis to go out on a three years' expedition. This wild notion followed the reading of Irving's *Rocky Mountains*, and came near changing the whole current of my life, and would, probably, had I not met Mr. Noonan at Madison, then made the territorial capital, and engaged with him to take a situation on the paper he was about to establish there to do the territorial printing. This was early in the summer of 1838. Mr. N. had ordered a press from Buffalo, to come by way of the lakes to Green Bay, and thence up the Fox river on barges, to Ft. Winnebago. The bill of shipment came in due time, but weeks passed and nothing was heard of the material. The season was getting late and no press. Finally

126 Wisconsin Historical Society

Mr. N. requested me to mount a pony and go to Ft. Winnebago, forty miles distant, and make inquiry about the material, and if nothing was heard of it, to continue my travels to Green Bay. The character of this expedition will be better appreciated when it is reflected that the distance to be traveled was without road, guide or stopping places—there being by the route taken no clearly defined track between Madison and Fort Winnebago, and but one stopping place, a half-breed's house, within ten or twelve miles of the Fort. But from the latter place to Green Bay there was a good military road, running east of Lake Winnebago, affording a good route with convenient stopping places, among traders and Indians. On reaching Ft. Winnebago, I gained information that satisfied me that the press had been thrown into Lake Huron in a storm, and that it would be useless to look further for the missing printing office. The next morning I started back, reaching Madison that night, and gave information which led to the purchase of the *Racine Argus* by Mr. N., and the transfer of the material to Madison, followed immediately by the publication of the *Wisconsin Inquirer*, the first number of which appeared in November, 1838, and on which I set the first type. This office did the legislative work of the second session (first in Madison) for both houses, including a revision of the laws. The ability to do, when there is a will, is evidenced in the fact that on a single hand-press, all the printing of newspapers, journals, reports, etc., was done, through a session of over one hundred days. The establishment was not supplied with the conveniences usual to the most common country office of the present day—no small presses, proof presses or other means of taking impressions; a single hand-press did the entire press work of the session. It would not be considered possible to do the same work with like means at the present time. Yet it was done then, and well done, and not considered at the time as a very extraordinary performance.

Few copies of the "extras" and other interesting ephemera issued from Wisconsin presses as early as 1850, are to be found today outside the files of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Usually these little bulletins were distributed gratuitously. Said Col. E. A. Calkins in an address at Milwaukee, in March, 1896:¹⁴

The people could not, as they can now, stand around a railway station waiting for the newsboy on the train to bring a daily paper fresh from the press. There was no source of news information except the village printing office. Intelligence of important events in distant

¹⁴ Printed at the time in the Milwaukee Sentinel.

WISCONSIN ENQUIRER.

WED A NOV 21.

MADISON, WED TUE DECEMBER 8, 1838.

VOL. I—NO. 10.

LEGISLATIVE.

FOR THE

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1838.

WISCONSIN ENQUIRER.

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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1838.

FACSIMILE (REDUCED) OF UPPER HALF OF PAGE OF FIRST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AT
MADISON (1838)

parts of the country was often from one to two weeks in reaching the centers of the frontier population. If important news transpired between the days of publication, its substance was printed in a little extra distributed gratuitously, which filled the vicinity with pleasurable excitement.

Thousands of pamphlets were printed from a German printing office in Milwaukee, established by Moritz Schoeffler in 1844; yet today it is doubtful if half a dozen of these can be found.¹⁵ Nevertheless they were a historic factor in the state's development, for to them is attributable the stream of German migration Wisconsinward. Mr. Schoeffler wrote in June, 1869:

When, in 1844, I came from Missouri to Milwaukee to establish the *Wisconsin Banner*, there were only a few English papers published in the then Territory of Wisconsin, the largest part of it being still uncultivated, and to some extent an unknown wilderness, but of such a fertile soil and such rich and undeveloped resources, that nothing but capital and immigration was needed to transform this wilderness into a beautiful State. The English press, faithful to its mission, proclaimed this throughout the Eastern and Middle States, and I, in connection with several German friends, immediately went to work to make known, also, throughout the German States, the particular advantages which, in connection with the fertile soil and its rich resources, Wisconsin could offer, especially to the German immigrant. I accordingly printed thousands of pamphlets, setting forth these facts, which were extensively distributed in all the American ports, as well as in Havre, Hamburg, Bremen and other prominent localities in Germany, or sent by those already satisfactorily settled here in private letters to their friends in Germany, where they went from hand to hand, were eagerly read by all classes, and in some districts created quite an immigration mania in favor of Wisconsin.

¹⁵ The earliest Wisconsin imprint in the German language which the writer of this paper has been able to find, bears the date 1854, and is a pamphlet of ordinances for a Milwaukee church.

Chronology

1830 (?)—First job of printing executed in Wisconsin (at Green Bay).

1833—First number of the earliest newspaper issued (*Green Bay Intelligencer*, December, 1833).

1836—First broadside printed at Pike River; first booklet printed in Milwaukee (*Lapham's Catalogue of Plants and Shells*); first official publication at Belmont.

1844—First book printed and bound in Wisconsin (*Lapham's Wisconsin*); first daily newspaper (*Milwaukee Sentinel*); first newsboys; first German printing office at Milwaukee.

1847—First city directory (*Julius Boliver McCabe's Directory of Milwaukee*); first Norwegian printing office established in America (at Norway, Racine county, in August).

1849—First Dutch printing office established in America (at Sheboygan, in October).

1850—First steam printing (Milwaukee).

1857—First novel printed in Wisconsin (*Garangula*, by a Citizen of Milwaukee).

1862—First book of verse printed in Milwaukee (*Teone*, by "Rusco").

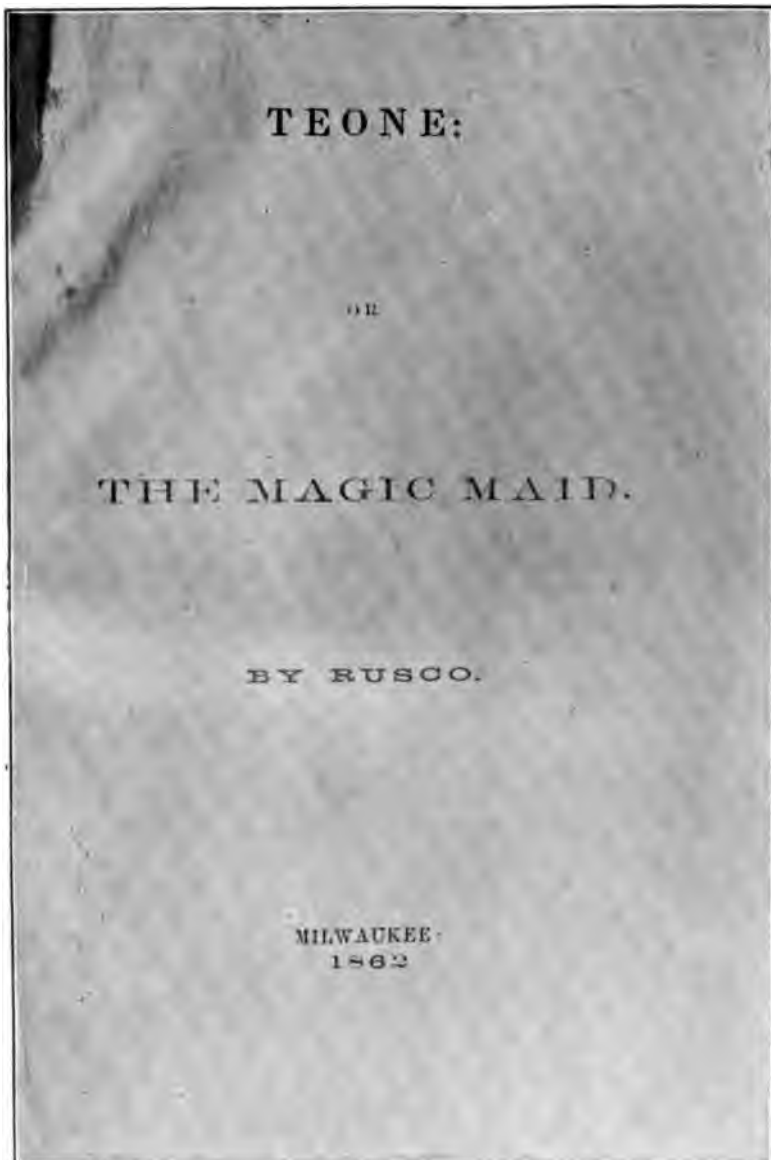
1881—First typesetting machine used (Milwaukee).

1883—Perfecting press used for the first time (*Milwaukee Sentinel*).

1888—Daily newspaper in Polish language (first in America), established in Milwaukee (June).

1891—Color work employed for the first time in newspaper printing (*Milwaukee Journal*).

1902—Three-color process of newspaper printing employed for the first time (*Milwaukee Sentinel*).



FACSIMILE OF TITLE-PAGE OF THE FIRST VOLUME OF VERSE
ISSUED IN WISCONSIN

Bibliography, 1836-1850

[State official journals, laws, and reports not included.]

1836

(1) A | Catalogue | of | Plants & Shells, | found in the vicinity
of | Milwaukee, on the | West side of Lake Michigan. | By I. A. Lapham. | Milwaukee: W. T. | Printed at the Advertiser Office. | 1836.

12 pp. + blank fly leaves and paper cover. Size of page, 4 x 6 inches.
A supplement was issued in 1840 to an enlarged edition printed in 1838.

1838

(2) A | Catalogue | of Plants | found in the | Vicinity of Milwaukee, | Wisconsin Territory. | By I. A. Lapham. | Milwaukee, W. T. | Printed at the Advertiser Office. | 1838.

(3) Territorial Convention [1838]. Broadside urging James Duane Doty for delegate; also proceedings of convention held at Madison, Aug. 29, 1838.

(4) Miners' Free Press—Extra, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1838, Public meeting.

Large broadside containing an Address to the People of Wisconsin in favor of a territorial bank.

1839

(5) Public Meeting to Select delegates to territorial convention to nominate a delegate to congress. Held at Navarino Hotel, Green Bay, June 1, 1839.

Broadside, double column.

1840

(6) A Documentary History of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal. Edited by I. A. Lapham, Engineer and Secretary. Milwaukee, Wis. Printed at the office of the Advertiser. 1840.

151 pp.

130 Wisconsin Historical Society

1841

(7) Report on the natural advantages, accompanied with an estimate of the cost of construction for a Harbor at the mouth of Root River, on the West Shore of Lake Michigan, in Wisconsin Territory [1841].

7 pp. Size of page, 2½ x 6 inches.

(8) A True and Faithful History of the Celebrated Western Emigration Company, who made their location at Pike River and Southport, Wisconsin Territory. Description of some of the principal persons engaged therein, together with other interesting particulars never before published. By a Stockholder. "Sometimes fair truth by fiction we disguise, Sometimes present her naked to men's eyes." Southport, Wis. Printed for Wallace Mygatt, 1841.

This rare pamphlet is described in *Early Days at Racine* (1872), the author commenting as follows: "Real names are not given, but are thinly hidden under fictitious names. Messrs. Towsley, Turner, Bullen and our own respected citizen, the late Dr. Bushnell B. Cary (first physician and first postmaster here), were plainly intended to be portrayed. The most marked characteristics of the work, perhaps, are the altitude and bitterness of its invective, or rather venom."

(9) Proceedings of the Democratic Territorial Convention held at Madison, February 11, 1841, together with an address to the people of Wisconsin.

12 pp. The planks of the platform read much as do those of the present day:

Rigid construction of the constitution, as the only means to preserve sovereignty of the states.

Hostility to all moneyed or other corporate interests which tend to create a privileged class; add to the wealth of the non-producing at the expense of producing classes; make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Free trade.

1842

(10) Report of a Committee appointed by the trustees of the Town of Milwaukee, relative to the Commerce of that Town, and the Navigation of Lake Michigan. Published by order of the Board of Trustees, Milwaukee, W. T. Printed at the Courier office. 1842.

12 pp. A rare pamphlet. The Wisconsin Historical Society does not possess a copy.

1843

(11) *Proceedings at the Formation of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., held at Madison, Dec. 18, 1843. Platteville, 1843.*

1844

(12) Masonic oration delivered by B. T. Kavanaugh on the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, Platteville, June 24, A. L. 5844. Platteville, W. T., 1844.

15 pp.

(13) Proceedings of the Convention of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin held at Madison, on Monday, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1843, A. L. 5843, and of the Grand Called Communication, on Wednesday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1844, A. L. 5844. Platteville, W. T., Thomas Eastman, Printer, 5843.

23 pp. Contains a list of officers, master masons, fellow crafts and entered apprentices.

The proceedings for 1845 were printed at Platteville by Jerome L. Marsh, 92 pp.; for 1846 at Madison, by Beriah Brown, 146 pp.; for 1847 at Platteville by J. L. Marsh, 68 pp.; for 1848 by Beriah Brown, 105 pp.; for 1849 at Mineral Point by Geo. W. Bliss, 84 pp.

1845

(14) The | Home of the Badgers, | or a | Sketch of the | early history of Wisconsin, with a series of familiar letters and remarks on territorial character | and characteristics, etc. | By Oculus. | I came to the Emigrant's home! — echoes from the voice of civilization | begat each other in the shady wood, and lent their music to the Prairie | wind. | "If it appear not plain, and prove untrue, | Deadly divorce step between me and you." | Milwaukee: | Published by Wilshire & Co. | 1845.

36 pp. Blue paper cover. Verso of title page, "Am. Freeman print."

Inside of back cover contains "Names of Towns, Diggings," &c. "The following are names of towns and 'Diggings' in the mining country, collected while I was there. A friend of mine who keeps a 'Metre and Ryming Mill,' threw them at random into the hopper, and there came out this grist—a sonnet:

*Hard Scrabble, Fairplay, Nip-and-Tuck, and Patch,
With Catholic, Whig, and Democrat to match;
There's Shirt-Tail, Shake-rag, and Hoof Noggle steep;
And Strawberry, Trespass, and Tail-hole deep;
There's Beetown, Hardtimes, and old Rattle-snake;
And Black-leg, Shingle Ridge, Baled, and Stake;
The Devil's Light-house, Pinhook and Dry Bone;
And Swindler's Ridge, with hazles o'ergrown.
There's Buzzard's Roost, Infunckton, and Two Brothers;
Snake Hollow, Black Jack diggings, Horse and others:—*

132 Wisconsin Historical Society

*As Small Pox, Buncomb, and Peddler's Creek,
And Lower Coon, Stump Grove, and Red Dog bleak;
Menominie and Rat-tail Ridge may measure out this sonnet,
With Bull Branch and Upper Coon;—now put your curses on it."*

Second and enlarged edition, pink paper wrappers, 48 pp. and map printed by S. W. Benedict, 16 Spruce St., N. Y., and bears imprint: Milwaukee: I. A. Hopkins, 146 U. S. Block, 1846.

(15) Message of his Excellency, The Governor of the People: delivered in the House of Representatives at Madison, Feb. 12th, 1845. n. p., n. d.

8 pp. This bogus gubernatorial message is signed "H. N. WELLS, By his private secretary, BEN C. EASTMAN."

Some of the recommendations in this ironical document are as follows:

"As a measure of the greatest importance and one which should first command attention, I would recommend that you memorialize the President of the United States to remove forthwith from office the person appointed by Capt. Tyler, and who styles himself 'Governor of Wisconsin,' and appoint some resident of this Territory in his place.

"I also recommend the appointment of a select committee to investigate the affairs of the 'Forty Thieves.'

"I regret that our appearance here at this time should have caused any uneasiness amongst our servants. No good faithful servant would be thus effected. It is only the lazy, worthless drone who shuns the vigilant and watchful eye of his master."

(16) Annual report of the Register and Receiver of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal. [1845.]

3 pp.

(17) Report of Joshua Hathaway, special agent. [1845.]

3 pp.

(18) Speech of Hon. Moses M. Strong, of Iowa County, on the Governor's Message. Jan. 9, 1845.

8 pp.

1846

(19) Circular, By-Laws and Act of Incorporation, of the Milwaukee Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Milwaukee: Printed at the Courier Office. 1846.

24 pp.

Early Wisconsin Imprints 133

(20) Manual of the First Presbyterian Church in Milwaukee: With a concise history of its formation and events in its subsequent progress. Milwaukee: Printed at the office of the Daily Gazette. 1846.

15 pp.

(21) Articles of Agreement of the Milwaukee and Lake Superior Mining Association. Organized at Milwaukee June 6, 1846. Milwaukee: From the press of the Daily Sentinel and Gazette. 1846.

11 pp.

(22) Manual of the Milwaukee First Presbyterian Church, with a concise History of its Formation. Milwaukee, 1846.

(23) Constitution of the Mineral Point Guards, Madison, 1846.

(24) Rules to be observed by the pupils of the public schools of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Dec. 1846.

Broadside 8 x 12½ inches. Contains fourteen rules, signed by Rufus King, President, and H. G. Abbey, Secretary; among them the following:

1. The Pupils must all appear at the appointed hours, with their hands and faces clean; and hair combed, free from lice, itch, scald head, and other contagious diseases; and with their clothes clean and mended.

(25) Sermon, preached in the capitol at Madison, Wisconsin, on Sunday, 15th November, 1846, before the Constitutional Convention, on the death of Hon. Thomas P. Burnett, one of its members, by the Rev. Stephen McHugh, A. M. Madison: Beriah Brown, Printer, 1846.

13 pp.

(26) Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order of Green Bay Division: No. 2, Sons of Temperance: State of Wisconsin. S. Ryan, Jr., Printer, Mechanic's Block, 1846.

Size of page, 2½ x 4½ inches.

(27) Articles of Agreement of the Lake Superior and Silver Creek Mining Company. Organized at Milwaukee, 30th May, 1846. Milwaukee Courier, Print. 1846.

12 pp.

(28) Message of his excellency, A. D. Smith, Governor of the People, delivered at The Capitol, Jan. 20, 1846. By authority. Madison, Jan'y, 1846. Beriah Brown, People's Printer.

8 pp. A burlesque message. Among the suggestions contained therein are the following:

134 Wisconsin Historical Society

No contracts shall be considered binding after either party shall be come dissatisfied.

Courts of law shall so offset their judgments that no one shall get more than he loses.

Chancery shall be abolished, and the powers conferred upon the Tiger.

No charters shall be granted without a vote of the people in their favor, and may be repealed at any town meeting.

The legislature may borrow money, but it shall never be considered that payment thereof is necessary or proper.

Judges shall be selected by the people at the democratic conventions in each county, and shall hold their office for but one term of court.

Provision shall be made whereby any public officer defeated at an election may hold over.

Abolish all tenantries at will when rent is unpaid.

1847

(29) Directory | of the | City of Milwaukee, | for the years | 1847-
'48, | containing an | epitomized history of Milwaukee | With a Copy
of its City Charter, and a description of its Public Build- | ings, &c.,
Statistics of its Trade, Commerce and Manufactures; | an alphabetical
list of its Streets; a list of its Citizens alpha- | betically arranged, with
their professions and trades and | places of residence; every necessary
information re- | lative to public offices and officers of the City, |
County and Territory; | an account of the various institutions, asso-
ciations and churches in Milwaukee, &c., &c. | By Julius P. Boliver
MacCabe, | Author of the Histories and Directories of Drogheda,
Newry, Warrenport and | Rosstrevor in Ireland; of the tour through
the Counties of Lancashire, West- | moreland and Cumberland in Eng-
land; and of the Directories of Detroit, | Cleveland and Lexington, and
Registers of Michigan and Kentucky, and | Notes on Wisconsin and
Northern Illinois, U. S., &c., &c. | Milwaukee: | Printed by Wilson &
King. | 1847. |

146 pp. + 92 pp. of advertisements paged separately.

Dedication to "Honorable Solomon Juneau, the first white settler in
Eastern Wisconsin, first mayor," etc.

Curious cuts of steamboats, stage, etc., in advertisements.

(30) Report of the Teachers of the Milwaukee County Teachers'
Institute on the subject of text books for public schools. Adopted
October 28, 1847. Milwaukee: Joseph Curtis, printer, Wisconsin office,
corner Michigan and Water streets, mdcccxlvii.

Early Wisconsin Imprints 135

12 pp. Submitted to the Milwaukee School Board. Objects to Cobb's Speller for including such words as:

Anthelmintic	Squamigerous
Bombyx	Plumigerous
Ernhescent	Hederiferous
Balneal	Biforious
Racemiferous	etc.

Also attacks Goodrich's readers in no uncertain tone: "What can be thought of the judgment of a writer (compiler) who can insert in his school books, for the improvement of children and youtn, such trash as:

"Hey diddle, the cat and the fiddle,
The cow, etc."

There is also a protest against the use of this ballad:

"Brian O'Linn had no watch to put on,
So he scooped out a turnip to make himself one;
He caught him a cricket and put it within,
And called it a ticker—did Brian O'Linn."

The report comments in this fashion on the above: "At the suggestion of a friend, the Committee would remark that they think Goodrich omitted the better part! of this *sublime poem!* which runs:

"Brian O'Linn had no breeches to wear,
So he bought him a sheepskin to make him a pair;
With the *fleshy side out*, and the *wooly side in*,
They're COOL and COMFORTABLE! says Brian O'Linn."

(31) I. O. O. F. Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, together with the Journal of Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at its first annual session held June 9, 1847, at the City of Milwaukee. Wilson & King, 1847.

36 pp. Similar publications issued for 1848, 38 pp.; 1849, 47 pp.

(32) Minutes of the Sessions of the Baptist Association, 1847.
Do., 1848, 1849.

1848

(33) Rules and Regulations | of the | Common Council | of
the | city of Milwaukee. | Adopted April 13, 1848. | Sentinel
and Gazette Print. | 1848.
8 pp. and cover.

(34) Inaugural Address of Byron Kilbourn; Mayor of the City of Milwaukee. Delivered before the Common Council, April 12, 1848.
Milwaukee: Daily Wisconsin Book and Job Printing Office. 1848.
18 pp.

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THE JOURNAL AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MI
NEWS ASSOCIATION. Milwaukee, 1849.
THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUST
1849

Inaugural Address of Don A. J. Upham, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee. Delivered before the Common Council, April 12 1849. Milwaukee: Printed at the Wisconsin Office, 1849.

p.

Acts Incorporating the Milwaukee, Waukesha and Mississippi Rail Road Company; together with a Report of the Commission- relating to a plan of operations, adopted by the Board of Directors, Milwaukee, May 19, 1849. [Cut of train.] Milwaukee: Sentinel and State Print. 1849.

pp.

(45) Speech in the Assembly [on slavery] by Samuel Dexter Hastings, Jan. 27, 1849. Milwaukee, 1849.

16 pp.

(46) To the Public. An Examination of the proceedings and evidence in the cases against Russell Wheeler, By himself. n. p., n. d. [1849.]

(47) Milwaukee, Waukesha and Mississippi River Railroad Company. Act of Incorporation and Report of the Directors. Milwaukee, 1849.

20 pp. + table of tariffs. "There shall be no free list." The stations are given as follows, with tariff from Milwaukee:

Milwaukee.	Dixon's Road, 45.
Spring Street Road, 10.	Power's Mill, 50.
Chase's Mill, 15.	Tew's Road, 55.
Wauwatosa, 20.	Plank Road, 60.
Blanchard's, 25.	Fox River Cottage, 65.
Underwood's, 30.	Waukesha, 75.
Elm Grove, 35.	

(48) First Annual Report of the Directors of the Milwaukee, Waukesha and Mississippi Rail-Road Company to the Stockholders. Milwaukee, Dec. 31, 1849.

11 pp.

(49) Wisconsin Free Democrat—Extra. Speech of Samuel D. Hastings of Walworth County [on slavery]. January 27, 1849. Milwaukee: Printed by S. M. Booth, Spring Street, 1849.

136 Wisconsin Historical Society

(35) Directory | of the | City of Milwaukee, | for the years 1848-49, | with a sketch of the city, | its | Origin, Progress, Business, Population; | a list of its | Citizens and Public Officers, | and other | Interesting Information. | Second Year. | Milwaukee: | Published by Rufus King, | 1848. | Map.
204 pp., including advertisements.

(36) Address delivered before Franklin lodge, No. 16, at Franklin, Iowa County, Wisconsin, by Montgomery M. Cothren, at the celebration of the Nativity of St. John, June 24, 1848. Lancaster, 1848.
5 pp.

(37) Plank Roads: Report by Philo White on their Utility and Economy, to a meeting at Racine, 1848. Racine, 1848.

(38) Milwaukee Public Schools, Annual Report of the School Commissioners, 1848, 1849, 1850. Milwaukee.

(39) The Diamond, being the law of Prophetic Succession and a Defense of the Calling of James J. Strang as successor to Joseph Smith, and a Full Exposition of the Law of God Touching the Succession of Prophets Holding the Presidency of the True Church, and the Proof that this Succession Has Been Kept Up. Voree, Wis., 1848.

(40) Ordinances of the City of Milwaukee in force May 22, 1848. Sidney L. Rood, Publisher, 1848.

70 pp. Among the interesting ordinances of the infant city were the following:

To prevent cattle from running at large in certain parts of the Fourth ward.

To license dogs. "Any person causing a dog fight in this city shall be subject to a fine of \$5 and any person aiding or abetting the same a fine of \$1."

To prevent gaming. For using a billiard table or bowling alley, \$25 fine.

To prevent begging. Street beggars shall forfeit \$25.

"\$10 fine for blowing upon a bugle or horn between 5 a. m. and 10 p. m. Sundays."

1849

(41) Constitution and Annual Report of the Milwaukee Young Men's Association. Milwaukee, 1849.

(42) First Annual Report of the Trustees of Beloit College. Beloit, 1849.

1849

